

Arthur Miall
18 Boulevard des Capucines P.C.

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 963.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.
As the ACCOUNT for the current year will be CLOSED on the 1st of May, the Treasurer will be obliged by the early remittance of Subscriptions to appear with the next Annual Report.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May the 5th, at FREEMASONS' HALL.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BARKING.

Will be OPENED for Divine Worship on TUESDAY, the 19th of April.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY will preach in the Morning. Service to commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock.

The Rev. T. JONES, of Bedford Chapel, will preach in the Evening. Service to commence at Half past Six o'clock.

A Cold Collation will be provided after the Morning Service.

ISAAC PERRY, Esq., of Chelmsford, will preside. On the following SUNDAY, April 24th, the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., will preach in the Morning. Service at Eleven o'clock.

In the Afternoon Addresses will be delivered to the Young by the Rev. JOHN CURWEN, of Palslow, and the Rev. JOSEPH SMEDMORE, Pastor of the Church. Service at Three o'clock.

The Rev. Professor NEWTH, M.A., F.R.S., will preach in the Evening. Service at Half-past Six o'clock.

Collections will be made after each service in aid of the Building Fund.

Trains for Barking leave Fenchurch-street at 10.52, 11.50, 12.7, 2.5, 3.22, 3.22, 4.40, 5.22; returning at 2.40, 3.16, 4.10, 4.46, 5.41, 6.20, 7.8, 8.10, 9.38. The foregoing Trains stop at Stepney five minutes after leaving Fenchurch-street. Trains for Stratford at 3.22, and 7.13.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,
23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.
Congregational Library.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY

The Suffering of the Poor and how to relieve it.
The Salvation of the Lost and how to promote it.

ADDRESSES will (D.V.) be delivered in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th MAY, by

The Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.,
T. MASON JONES, Esq.,

The Rev. JAMES BARDSLEY, M.A., of Manchester,
The Rev. JOHN HAUL, of Dublin,

The Rev. Dr. WADDY,
and the Rev. Dr. CATHER, General Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY (though not a member) will take the chair at Seven o'clock p.m.

Admission by Tickets, free, at Nisbet and Co.'s, 21, Berners-street; S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster-row; and 7, Adam-street, Strand.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1807.
For Granting LIFE PENSIONS of FIVE and TEN GUINEAS Per Annum to the AGED CHRISTIAN POOR of both Sexes, and of every Denomination.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of RODEN.

The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 19th, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Chair to be taken (D.V.) at Half-past Six o'clock, by ANDREW LUSH, Esq., Alderman.

M. MURPHY, Secretary.

Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

THIRD NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE in the FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 19th and 20th, 1864.

The Executive sit every Monday and Thursday, from Two to Six p.m., at the White Horse Hotel, Boar-lane, Leeds.

Objects:—1st. To consider the present position of the Reform Cause; and 2nd. Adopt such course of action as may best promote the formation of a National Reform League, &c., &c.

Contributions forwarded to Wm. Ellis, Rock View, Armley, Leeds.

WM. ELLIS, Chairman and Treasurer,
WM. HICKES, Secretary, 19, Dickinson's-yard,
Leeds, March 24th, 1864.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

CANDIDATES for ADMISSION in SEPTEMBER, 1864, are reminded that their Applications and Testimonials should be sent in as early in the year as circumstances will allow. All necessary information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, New College, Upper Finchley-road, London, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS: Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited), held at the BANK, 27, CANNON-STREET, E.C., on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864,

GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the following report and statement of accounts were read:—

The directors have to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, and to report that, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits of the bank for the year amounted to £242,909 12s. 6d.

Out of this sum the directors have declared, free of income-tax, two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum each, and have added to the last of these a bonus of £4 per share, thus making a return for the year of 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital of one million sterling.

From the balance remaining the directors have refunded to reserved fund account the sum of £7,301 2s. 4d., taken from it last year, and, in consideration of the greatly extended business of the bank, have carried to credit a further sum of £25,000, thus raising the fund to £225,000. They have also passed the sum of £5,000 to superannuation fund, and £15,000 to building fund, carrying forward £10,568 10s. 2d. to credit of profit and loss account for the current year.

Since last annual meeting the directors have purchased desirable premises in Sydney, and have secured land at Shanghai, Kurrachee, and Madras, in view to the erection of suitable buildings for the branches of the bank at those ports.

The present auditors being eligible for re-election, in terms of the deed of settlement, offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,
MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

(No. 1.)—BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

DR. LIABILITIES. £. s. d.

To paid up capital..... 1,000,000 0 0

„ Reserved fund..... 192,658 17 8

„ Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, fixed deposits, acceptances, letters of credit, circular notes, &c..... 8,952,830 12 11

„ Profit and loss..... 242,909 12 6

£10,388,399 3 1

CR. ASSETS.

By cash in hand and at call at head office and branches..... 911,863 4 1

„ Government securities..... 511,549 9 10

„ Other securities, including specie, bills purchased, discounts, loans, &c..... 8,840,914 13 1

„ Freehold premises in London, Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, and Sydney, and leasehold property and building ground at the other branches.. 91,071 17 1

£10,388,399 3 1

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

(No. 2.)—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1863.

DR.

To payment of dividend on paid-up capital at 10 per cent. per annum for half-year ended 30th June..... £50,000 0 0

„ Ditto ditto for half-year ended 31st Dec. 50,000 0 0

„ Bonus of £4 per share..... 80,000 0 0

„ Amount transferred to reserved fund 32,541 2 4

„ Amount transferred to building fund 15,000 0 0

„ Amount transferred to superannuation fund 5,000 0 0

„ Balance carried forward..... 10,568 10 2

£242,909 12 6

CR.

By gross profits at head office and branches to Dec. 31, 1863—after making provision for bad and doubtful debts.. £495,652 6 0

Less interest allowed on current and deposit accounts..... 167,505 14 0

£328,146 1

Total expenditure of head office and branches, including rent, income-tax, taxes, stamps, salaries with a gratuity of 10 per cent. thereon, to the officers of the establishments at home and abroad, miscellaneous charges, &c..... 58,236 19 6

242,909 12 6

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

(No. 3.)—RESERVED FUND ACCOUNT, December 31, 1863.

DR.

To balance at credit of reserved fund..... £225,000 0 0

£225,000 0 0

CR.

By amount on 31st December, 1862..... £192,658 17 8

By amount transferred from profit and loss account, as above..... 32,341 2 4

£225,000 0 0

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

We have examined the preceding statements (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) with the books, vouchers, and securities, at the head office, in London, and with the detailed returns and balance sheets signed by the auditors of the several branches, and we hereby certify to the correctness and satisfactory character thereof.

W. FARRER, } Auditors.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, }

London, March 16, 1864.

The following resolutions were duly moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

1. "That the report and statement which have been read

to the meeting and previously circulated to the shareholders in Europe, be adopted.

2. "That George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., Colonel Henry Doyton, James Sydney Stopford, Esq., and James Thomson, Esq., be re-elected directors.

3. "That John Hill Williams, Esq., and William Farr, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., be auditors for the present year.

4. "That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the board of directors for their careful control of the bank's affairs; to the general manager, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour; to the London manager, Mr. William Shipman; and to the local committees and managers of the branches, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the business of the bank for the past year; and to the auditors, for their efficient supervision of the accounts.

5. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

G. G. MACPHERSON, Chairman.

THE AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK. (Limited).

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). Subscribed capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling), in 20,000 shares of £100 each. Number of shareholders, 725. Reserve Fund, £225,000.

Head Office: 27, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman.
Alderman THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Deputy-Chairman.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER.—William Shipman, Esq.

AUDITORS.

William Farr, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
John Hill Williams, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Upton, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars.

INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES.

Richard Barnes, Esq.

EDINBURGH BRANCH, 17, St. Andrew-square.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH.

THOMAS RANKEN, Esq., 68, Queen-street, Chairman.

Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 48, Moray-place.

Benjamin Burt, Esq., M.D., 31, Charlotte-square.

George Molr, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 14, Charlotte-square.

MANAGER IN EDINBURGH.

Robert Hunter, Esq.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Sydney.

Current accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the head office, on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below 100l.

Deposits received at ten days' notice of withdrawal, at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria.

MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, where the age does not exceed sixty, one-half of the Annual Premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or be paid off at any time.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in Profits; and considerably reduced rates for Assurances without participation in Profits, and for Term Policies.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at Premiums proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

THE ACCOUNTS and BALANCE SHEETS are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons proposing to assure.

THE ASSURANCE FUND, already accumulated and invested on real and Government Securities, amounts to ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE REVERSIONARY BONUS at the Quinquennial Division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent., and the Cash Bonus 28 per cent., on the Premiums paid in the five years. The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal, and the last Report showing the financial position of the Society, can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.



APRIL 13,

THE NONCONFORMIST.

1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, £266,418 13s. 7d.
ANNUAL INCOME from PREMIUMS (FIRE and LIFE)
and INTEREST, £95,593.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

MANCHESTER: EXCHANGE-STREET, ST. ANN SQUARE,
LONDON: 10, CORNHILL, E.C.
LIVERPOOL: 7, WATER-STREET,
GLASGOW: 4, SOUTH HANOVER-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM: 17, BENNETT'S-HILL.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company was held on 3rd MARCH, 1864, and copies of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet may be obtained at any of the Offices of the Company.

The Directors of the Lancashire have always been content to let the figures in their annual balance sheets prove the sound financial position of the Company, but they think it due to their numerous shareholders and fire and life insurers, to draw attention to the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in the House of Commons, on 7th March, 1864: (See "Times" of 8th March.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the adoption of the "Government Annuities Bill," said:—

"I wish to shew the manner in which business is transacted by offices of the highest class, and the reserve they think it necessary to hold in order to give themselves a secure position. I am only going to state two or three cases. Hon. members will bear me out when I say that you know a good deal about the position of an insurance society when you get three things—first of all, its date; secondly, its income from premiums; and thirdly, its accumulations. (Hear, hear.) From the relation of these three to one another you know pretty clearly the state of any office."

The Chancellor then gave the figures connected with four offices of the "highest class," these four being—

The Standard (established 1825); the University (established 1825); the London and Provincial Law (established 1846); and the Lancashire (established 1852).

The remarks of the Chancellor, in speaking of the LANCASHIRE, were as follows:—

"I take another, younger still—the Lancashire Society, founded in 1852. Its premium income is 25,500l.; its accumulations 85,600l., or about four years' premium income. I believe, relatively to its age, only twelve years, a very sufficient and satisfactory accumulation."

The Directors have pleasure in stating that the life accumulations amounted on 31st December, 1863, to 94,699l. 7s. 6d.

Life and Fire Insurances transacted at home and in foreign countries. Proposals and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from any of its Agents.

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
B. FERGUSON OLIVER, London Secretary.
10, Cornhill, E.C.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.
Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. Sir S. Villiers Surtees.
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

RANDALL'S PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Established 1846.
12, SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY, LONDON;
Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and Quiet. Private Sitting-rooms if required.
Terms Moderate.
ALSO AT
2, EVERSFIELD-PLACE, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.
Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

37, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.
Beds from 1s. 6d.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1s.
The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee-room overlooking the Square; it is within Five Minutes' Walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for parties, either on pleasure or business.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—FORSYTH'S "COWDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORTYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

CARLISLE HOUSE.

PORTER AND MIALI.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
26, Carlisle-terrace, Foxley-road, Kensington.
Within easy distance of Railway Communication to all parts.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.
Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.
N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

VACANT PULPIT.—WANTED, the PASTORATE of a small CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Salary no consideration. Address, Evangelicon, G. P. O., Birmingham.

WANTED, in a Genteel FAMILY TRADE, a YOUNG LADY, as indoor APPRENTICE to the MILLINERY and MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Premium required. Apply to J. J. Robinson, 136 and 138, High-street, Notting-hill.

WANTED, a Good MILLINER and MANTLE HAND, also an Experienced YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT. Apply to J. Kerkham, 83, High-street, Lynn, Norfolk, stating age, salary, and last two situations.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of Christian character, as an ASSISTANT to a CHEMIST and BOOKSELLER. A knowledge of the latter business not essential, though preferable. Address, Mr. Harvey, Bath-street, Frome.

WANTED, a superior PERSON, as NURSE. She must be able to take a Baby from the Month. Address, with full particulars, E. M. A., Post-office, Loughton.

DRAPERY and OUTFITTING BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in a large market-town in Wiltshire. Ready-money trade, and may be greatly increased. Stock and fixtures about 500l. Apply to H. E. Lilley, Basingstoke.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house, of the best quality, at prices usually charged for inferior. Estimates given for all kinds of work. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-bridge, S.E.

HARMONIUMS for CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, and PRIVATE USE.—A well-assorted Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS, by KELLY, ALEXANDER, &c., at very low prices, always on SALE, at G. CARR'S First-floor, 77, Cheapside, E.C.

WINE S.

PURE AND CHEAP.

THE IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY,

Consisting of leading Growers of Clarets, Ports, Sherries, &c., imports the choicest Wines, and sells to the Public at Reasonable Prices.

CELLARS—MARYLEBONE COURT HOUSE, W.
STORES AND OFFICES—314, OXFORD-STREET, W.
EXPORT AND BOTTLING VAULTS—15, JOHN-STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS, E.C., LONDON.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gallon, is peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 39s., railway carriage paid.—No Agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C., and 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W. Prices current see on application.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silketone, 22s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvener-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 25s. per ton: Hartlepool, 24s.; best small, 18s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 20s.; Inland, by Railway:—Silketone, first-class, 22s.; second-class, 21s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley, 18s. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS.

LADIES and the Public, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our Stock, consisting of large assortments of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture:—

RICH, DURABLE, and CHEAP DRESS SILKS, MILLINERY SILKS, TERRY VELVETS and SATINS. All the Latest Styles in JACKETS and MANTLES, PAISLEY and SPRING SHAWLS.

A great variety of EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED MADE-UP DRESSES.

NEW POPELINES, in all the choice colours, from 10s. 9d. the Dress of 12 yards.

FRENCH LLAMAS, PLAIN and CHECKED ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES, &c.

FRENCH and SWISS CAMBRICS at old prices; the newest styles in SKIRTINGS from 4s. 11d. the full skirt.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, HABERDASHERY, PARASOLS, TIES, &c.

FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.

DRAPERS, MILLINERS, and DRESSMAKERS supplied with out lengths at trade price.

MATCHING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to. PATTERNS POST FREE.

Close on Saturdays at Five o'clock.

JAMES SPENCE and Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, &c., 77 and 78, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

TRADE MARK.



BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR

is much recommended FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR INFANTS' FOOD.—To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, add half-a-pint of boiling water and a grain of salt; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE DAY.

AGUA AMARELLA.

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the Public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

Messrs. J. G. and Co. have been appointed Perfumers to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM

maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

THE MALAGASY EMBASSY AND THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

It is pretty well known to our readers that the Queen of Madagascar, a few months since, despatched an Embassy to the Courts of the United Kingdom and France with the general view of strengthening the ties of international friendship between her own subjects and those of the Queen and Emperor, and with the special object of obtaining from the latter a modification or disclaimer of the treaty said to have been conceded by Radama II. to M. Lambert, the titular Duc d'Emyrne. They will have observed that the two Ambassadors are now in England, and that they have been presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The chairman, for the year, of the Committee of the London Missionary Society, and some other friends of that institution, availed themselves of the opportunity to entertain the members of the Embassy at what we may call a superb banquet, and to invite a large number of the known friends of Missions in this country to meet, and tender to the Malagasy Envoys a mark of respect.

We must leave to other pens to describe the event; ours can only record the fact that the hospitality of the few private gentlemen to whom the company owed their entertainment was right nobly expressed. The Malagasy chiefs were, of course, the guests of the evening, but those who were asked to meet them were none the less indebted to their hosts for the princely welcome they received. It was in no sense a religious meeting, although it was a meeting of religious men. The ambassadors, while evidently impressed with a profound reverence for Christianity, and identifying the future progress of their country with the extension and influence of the Christian faith, are not themselves professing Christians. But the ulterior purpose of the assembly was, to acknowledge suitably through her representatives in this country, the wisdom of the Queen of Madagascar and her Government in founding their political system upon a basis of complete religious equality, and the clemency which they have personally shown to the agents and operations of the London Missionary Society—and the effect will no doubt be, what we imagine it was intended to be, confirmatory of the good resolutions of the distant Sovereign and her advisers. We understand that it is the first public entertainment at which the ambassadors have been present since their arrival, and we can testify that their bearing was as self-possessed, courteous, and dignified, as if they had been thoroughly familiar with the customs of the country. For the fluency with which they were uttered, the pertinence of the thoughts they expressed, and the high tone of sentiment which pervaded them, their speeches would bear comparison with any that were delivered in the course of the evening.

We should not, however, have made the occa-

sion a conspicuous topic of comment in these columns, but for the remarkable circumstances which have invested the introduction of Christianity into Madagascar with such peculiar interest. The history, in fact, in many of its features, strikes one as a reproduction in modern times of that of the first and second centuries of the Christian era, and illustrates afresh the wonderful spiritual energy of those Divine truths to which our own country owes its pre-eminence. A few devoted men land upon the shores of Madagascar as, in days long gone by, missionaries from some of the Apostolic churches may have risked their lives in visiting Britain. They come in contact with a barbarous people. They communicate to them the glad tidings of salvation. They establish schools. They translate the Scriptures. They win the confidence of the Sovereign, and, above all, they live lives of disinterested laboriousness, and of unspotted moral purity. Then, after a few years, comes a change. The King dies, and is succeeded by an able, resolute, but unscrupulous woman, one of his widows. She determines to stamp out every spark of the Divine fire which has just been kindled. She resorts to all the old machinery of persecution to disperse and ultimately destroy the small band of men and women in whose hearts the seeds of Divine truth had quickened. For about a quarter of a century she succeeds in driving Christianity beneath the surface—sends away the missionaries, breaks up their schools, punishes the possession of the Scriptures as a crime against the State, and does all that an absolute and savage despotism can do to obliterate all traces of the new faith. And we have, as the result, a marvellous repetition of the old story. "The blood of the martyrs becomes the seed of the Church." So far from having extinguished the sacred flame which had been kindled by the instrumentality of the missionaries, it is computed that at her death the number of converts was tenfold greater than that which existed at her accession to the throne. And now we have two of the most distinguished subjects of Queen Rabodo, sent hither as representatives of a constitutional Sovereign, meeting the friends of missions in social festivity, asserting the principle of religious equality as the fundamental principle of the Government of Madagascar, and ascribing the happier prospects of their country to the influence exerted upon her people by the name of Jesus Christ.

It is a new and most impressive illustration of the inextinguishable spiritual vitality of the Gospel. We have been told over and over again that the old faith is losing its power, and there are not wanting some who, as teachers of Christianity, cast discredit upon the supernatural element which pervaded its earlier history. And yet its power over the human heart is as wonderful to-day as it was in the days of the Apostles. The vicissitudes through which the founding and progress of the Kingdom of Christ in Madagascar had passed, and the triumphant issue to which they have conducted, will operate as a powerful antidote to those doubts which a sceptical criticism has succeeded in raising. Here is a phenomenon for the investigation of science—what other secret of spiritual dynamics will account for it but that which traces it to Divine power, beneficence, and truth?

Hitherto, everything accomplished for the enlightenment and elevation of the people of Madagascar has been done by Christianity in earnest, which we take to be only a synonym for the voluntary principle. All that the religion of Jesus Christ requires of the Civil Magistracy is, perfect freedom to do her own work. She will do it in spite of the opposition of "the powers that be"—but protection is the utmost favour she demands. We have no fear that this characteristic of Christ's Gospel will be lost sight of under the superintendence of the London Missionary Society. They will know the importance of keeping the spiritual clear from the political element, in all that relates to the organisation and ministration of the Churches. Let their reliance be for the future,

as it has been in the past, on the living faith, hope, zeal, and purity of Christian discipleship—let them continue to eschew the assistance of temporal laws, resting satisfied with simple protection—let them covet nothing from monarchs and Governments, but that personal influence which true religion can exert when it shows itself in high places—and they and we may look forward with confidence to a splendid future for the island and people of Madagascar. They had an earnest of it on Thursday evening—may nothing intervene to disappoint the hopes that were then excited!

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WHAT effect the soft, bright, balmy weather of to-day has, or ought to have, upon a man's heart and disposition, we very well know. Under its influence all our good human feelings open like the flowers and spread themselves before the sun that it may warm and vivify them. Our dull senses are quickened into a forgotten intensity of life. We hear with an exquisite sensitiveness the song of the robin, the thrush, and the skylark, and listen with a quiet critical delight to the baritone notes of the rook. On such days—so intense seems to be the happiness of nature—you say, in the exhilaration of your animal spirits, "What a happy world it is!" The very stones beneath your feet, which, in winter looked so angular and misshapen, are now fancifully interesting, and seem to "cry out" against the old hardness of your own heart. As you look at them, while your ear is ravished with a hundred songs from neighbouring trees, and hedges, and air, you say, "Ah, yes!"

Sermons in Stones.

and then you say, "True, but the stones are, on the whole, the most warm and cheerful." When Shakespeare wrote that line, he must, we think, have had Latimer's sermons before him, or in his remembrance. He who could preach such a wonderful discourse on "the cards" could have preached, and perhaps did preach, an equally wonderful one on stones. Some of Latimer's sermons were delivered at Paul's Cross, and who knows but that such a discourse was actually heard by Shakespeare in his earlier days? It might have been; and, if so, how anxious the poet would be to tell the world what Latimer had told him, that there were "sermons in stones." For Shakespeare, having a healthy, free, and not too self-conscious a nature, was not above borrowing such a thought, or even appropriating it. He would keep it and give it again to the world with a new and more magnificent setting. Some of his best sayings are of this order, as all who have read Chaucer, Massinger and Ford, or Beaumont and Fletcher, are aware. But he could "set" old sayings as a modern jeweller may set old stones, so that a common pebble seemed more beautiful as he had held it, than a diamond or sapphire in other hands. A stone was nothing but a stone to them; to him and all who afterwards read what he has written, it held discourse even of life and its Creator, and preached "a sermon."

Now, if the very stones can preach happiness to us in such a season and on such a day as this—if, as one has often found to be the case, the heart of the most outwardly wretched of all God's creatures can and does experience a new throb of bliss, as it sees, and hears, and listens to the finger, and action, and voice of God around him—what ought to be the feeling of the Church of God's own Son? Upon it there is a everlasting and unclouded shining. The sun of God's face is never, or need never, be absent from it. If any society on earth ought to be happy, the society of Christians should be happy. They have all the inner, and, in common with all mankind, the outer sources of enjoyment. But where do we find a happy church—a church resting in love, and charity, and good will,

and cheerfulness, without malice, or envy, or ill-will, or slander, or hatred, or avarice, or contempt. Do we find it in the Church of England?

It was this question which, as we were walking past the hedges and trees this morning, suggested the thought of this paper. We saw and felt how happy everything around us was, and our next thought was, What an unhappy and miserable Church the Church of England is! How is it? What is the cause of it? Why all this quarrelling and vindictiveness, this disunion and persecution, this utter disharmony even with the spirit of nature, much less with the Spirit of God? We believe the Established Church in England to be on the whole the most unhappy Church in Christendom. There is less faith in God in it than there is in any other Church, less charity towards those that are without, less peace amongst its own members. Why is it, and what is the cause of it?

These questions even a good physician could answer. Such a man could tell you that the body grows by what it feeds upon. If you choose gross and animal food, gross and animal you will become. Live upon blood, and you will become, to put it mildly, rather savage in your nature. If you give raw food to your cat or your dog, your children will most surely experience the consequences. Animals so fed are not to be played with. They get savage in their nature, and their habits are not such as to recommend them to the intercourse of civilised society. It is just the same with men, and even Christians. One of the most startling things that was ever said in our hearing was said by a man who once bought a dog for us. "Treat him," said a humble friend, "a little better than a Christian, and he will be all right." Treat a dog a little better than you would treat a fellow Christian! What a view that man had of the state of Christian society! Yet he was right. Does the Establishment, which before the mass of men in this country is the only representative of Christian truth, treat those who differ from it, or even some of its own members, anything like as it would, if it were a personified individual, with human or even canine feeling, treat a brother man or a dog? You see, it has had gross food upon which to feed. What can you expect of a Church that lives upon Canons, Articles, Catechisms, and Rubrics? The fact is that it lives upon inferior food, and sometimes no food at all. It is, as a consequence, in a state of Christian barbarism. It is comparatively misdirected, and altogether, in a spiritual sense, unrefined. It has, therefore, no appreciation whatever of the loftier truths of God's Kingdom. Have you ever been with a savage in the midst of beautiful scenery? If you have, you will know that the savage had no eye for it—could not, in fact, see it. Just so it is with the clergy of the Establishment. You may take them to the top of the Celestial Mountains, and they will see no beauty nor grandeur around. Talk to them of God's law, and they respond in a jargon about rubrics; talk to them of spiritual principles, and they will refer you to the canon laws or the provincial constitutions. Not a foot higher than these can they get, any more than the savage can get beyond the most outward semblance of the things that he sees.

The misfortune, however, is that the Churchman lives upon this artificial and unnatural food, and that in time, all things assimilate to it. Of no use is it to him, that the sun shines on the most genial day that has been seen since the "morning stars sang together for joy." He is as ready to tax his fellow Christian and to put him in prison, as on the bleakest day that has ever been experienced in this island. There he is, and there he remains a hard incarnation of the laws of pride, persecution, and vindictiveness. But what a miserable man he must be as he walks on God's earth on such a day as this! For anything we know a lark may have been singing while the faggots were burning Latimer. Whose heart was most attuned to the song—Latimer's, or the faggot-burners? For anything we know, the song of the thrush and the blackcap may have awakened some wretched churchwarden on the morning of a Church-rate prosecution. Did he like it?—or did it not jar upon his feelings? Prosecuting a poor Dissenter for a twopence-halfpenny Church-rate cannot be very genial work; and as far as our observation has extended, the prosecutors have a far more "hang dog" look than the prosecuted. Happy in it? Of all men they look most miserable.

This is just it. The Established Church's work is, to a very great extent, a hang-dog work, and such work does not agree with such days as these. There is no sunshine on its face, and no warmth in its greeting. There it is, on the brightest as on the stormiest day of the year, wrangling over rubrics and articles and services, and although differing *in toto* as to the meaning of any and all, anxious to impose every one of them on others. There it is,

cursing and excommunicating the Dissenter, and all the while God has given the cursed the happiest heart and the most Christian disposition. There it is, at war, in its very constitution, with the influences of nature, and all the while it sees other Churches drinking of those influences as of fountains flowing from the throne of God. It is miserable, and divided, and unhappy, because it chooses to be so. It feeds upon the wrong food. Laws of persecution are, on the whole, a rather thinning means of subsistence. Gaunt and savage are the feeders thereon. "Nettle broth" may do in sickness, but it is a bad substitute for other food in health.

And so the Church seems to us to be out of harmony with all things around it—with God's world and Providence, and all that is most beautiful in what the eye can see or the spirit divine. The sun shines, and it is angry; the birds sing, and it curses; the trees blossom, and it threatens. Is this the Church of Christ, or the Church of the Creator of the Universe? We take up the Church journals to see what they say in reply, and we drop them, to-day, in disgust. They are all in an unhappy and jaundiced mood, and we care not to repeat what they say.

DEAN GOODE AND THE EVANGELICAL PARTY.

(From the Clerical Journal.)

While Dr. Pusey is fraternising with the *Record*, Dr. Goode is exposing its inconsistencies. This is an unexpected and rather amusing episode in the strife of religious parties, but we do not see that it is necessarily a reflection on either of the learned divines to exhibit their mental independence. There may be sufficient cause to make both these new combinations allowable and honourable; nor will we say that they may not prove beneficial. A stereotyped party spirit, obstinate and unreasoning, is an evil whether exhibited in politics or religion; and truly patriotic and thinking men will not fear the ugly names by which a change of opinion in public men is apt to be designated. We felt sure from the first that the Church movements originated under the panic caused by the recent judgment of the Privy Council would lead to mistakes and entanglements, and so it has proved. Could anything be more contrasted than the proceedings of the courts engaged in the cause in which Dr. Williams and Wilson were defendants, and the steps adopted in the Oxford Music Hall? The former were slow, deliberate, testing every word, examining all by a strict and severe logical process, free from personal prejudices, anxious only for an impartial exercise of justice. The latter were the very reverse of all these—rapid, unreflecting, using terms without much thought, neglecting the logical process, tinctured by a strong theological bias, and evidently aiming at a theological triumph. Like all such measures, time confirms the propriety of one, while it only holds up the other to just adverse criticism, and even to ridicule. And we venture to predict that before long those who, with more speed than reflection, signed the extemporised Declaration, will be less approved and commended by the public at large than those who withheld their hands.

The object of Dean Goode's pamphlet is partly to justify himself and others in refusing to sign the Declaration; but chiefly to expose the fallacies and inconsistencies of the *Record*, which, our readers should know, commented in very depreciatory terms on the Dean and his friends for obtaining the legal opinion of Messrs. Stephens and Traill. This is referred to in the following paragraph:—

The objectors to the Oxford Declaration appear likely to meet with a harder fate than the impugners of the Royal supremacy. It might be supposed, from the spirit displayed towards those who venture to question its propriety, that the destinies of the Church of England are bound up in its universal acceptance. That some thousands of the clergy will sign a document that has been put forth in such a way, is only what was to be expected; and, perhaps, no great practical harm will ensue from such a result. It is hardly likely that the Crown will trouble itself to notice such a protest against its judgment; and though some one appears to have been playing a practical joke upon the writer of a leading article in the *Record*, which has succeeded in leading him to expect an indictment against the signers of the Declaration, it is hardly necessary to take further notice of such a complaint.

It seems never to have struck him that it was possible for those who wished to act consistently with their ecclesiastical obligations, to desire advice from some competent authority as to the legality of that Declaration, without contemplating the punishment of those who chose to sign it. This desire of punishment for those who do not agree with them, they willingly leave to the signers of the Declaration, and decline to be influenced in such a matter by threats of the indignation of its friends, and the personal consequences that may result from informing the clergy of the opinion given by eminent counsel as to its character.

Dean Goode maintains, and, we think, clearly proves, that the Declaration is in direct opposition to the legal decision.

So it is supposed first, that if only the judgment is not mentioned, those who have promised to take the judgments of the Crown as finally settling a disputed question in all causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, may contradict any judgment at their pleasure; and, secondly, that the propositions of the Declaration contravene only the "extra-judicial *obiter dicta* of the judges." Now, let us take one of these propositions—namely, that "the Church of England maintains without reserve or quali-

fication, the inspiration [and Divine authority of the whole Canonical Scriptures, as not only containing but being the Word of God." Now, if this proposition had been held by the judges to be true, they were bound to condemn Mr. Wilson; and if a condemnatory sentence had been passed, this proposition would have formed the ground of the condemnation pronounced by the Crown; for a sentence pronounced by the Crown is not one arbitrarily given, but on some legal ground; and such a sentence necessarily involves a decision on the point which forms the ground of the accusation. A sentence of acquittal, therefore, on this charge against Mr. Wilson, necessarily involves a decision by the Crown that the above proposition is not true. To call the decision of the judges on this point an "extra-judicial *obiter dictum* of the judges," which is not involved in the judgment of the Crown, simply manifests an incompetency to deal with such a subject; just as in the Gorham case, to have asserted that the decision of the judges, that the doctrine of Mr. Gorham was "not contrary nor repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England," was merely an *obiter dictum* of the judges, and not involved in the judgment of the Crown, would have been palpably absurd, and resented by none more than by the writer of this article. The clergy may have their private views on the question of the correctness of such judgments, and in neither case are the doctrines they choose to maintain on the subject interfered with. But the question is, whether they have a right, publicly and officially, and by the issue of Declarations, to contravene decisions involved in a judgment of the Crown as to the extent to which the Formularies of the Church go in limiting the teaching of the clergy.

The antagonism of the Oxford Declaration to the judgment is direct and palpable; and to deny this because the Declaration does not mention the judgment is worse than a mistake. And certainly of the *animus* with which it is signed there can be no question. One sign, as we are publicly told, in order to "condemn the unsoundness of the Privy Council judgment"; another, in order "protest publicly against the assault on the Church's teaching publicly made by the recent judgment."

But the point of this pamphlet is its exposure of the tergiversation of the *Record*—an illustration of the way in which it plays fast and loose when its own theological opinions or prejudices are concerned. We are not so unreasonably absurd as to expect a journal to believe and exhibit precisely the same views after a lapse of fourteen years. Many circumstances may make such difference in opinion natural and justifiable. But our readers will see that, in this case, there are positively two adverse conclusions drawn from the same premises! That is, the *Record* said white was white in 1850, but now boldly declares white is black! Here is the Dean's proof of this:—

But it may be worth while, before I pass on, to call his and the reader's attention to the way in which similar treatment of the Gorham judgment was dealt with in the same quarter. The following extracts from the *Record* of 1850 are worth notice at the present time:—

"The wisdom and the energy displayed by the Tractarians in their present contumacious opposition to the decision of the Queen in Council, in the exercise of her high spiritual privileges and just rights, as conferred upon her by the Church and State of these realms, is beyond all praise. Their object is, first, a virtual resistance of the law of the Church and of the State, as at present fixed, and then the establishment of the Romish doctrine of baptism," &c. (*Record*, March 21, 1850.)

"The grounds upon which the true apostolic part of the Church of England, clerical and lay, is called upon at the present juncture to gather themselves into a position of union and strength, are most clear. The prerogative of the Queen, as Temporal Head of the Church, is virtually disowned. The judgment of the Sovereign in Council, legally constituted for the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, and supported by the decision of the two Archbishops of the Church, is pronounced heretical. In all such cases in the history of this country, the habit of loyal subjects has been always one and the same. It has been to rally round an insulted Prince, and in the use of the means which the constitution has provided, to assure the Sovereign of the loyal and heartfelt attachment of the people to his person and government, and their resolution to support him in the exercise of all his just prerogatives and rights. And if this is the long-established and approved practice in mere matters of State, and where a Sovereign was on the throne upheld by all the strength of manly grace and dignity, how much louder the call in the case of a female Sovereign, whose rights and prerogatives are thus rudely assailed, and where the dearest interests of the Church are challenged still more rudely than the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown? We accordingly implore our readers, of every name and degree, in every part of the kingdom, to set themselves to work in support of an insulted Queen." (*Record*, March 25, 1850.)

"If these men . . . shall seriously attempt to 'stir up' the people for the furtherance of their own disloyal and unscriptural views, they may be encountered and vanquished by numbers, as they have already been by truth. We dislike extremely all such agitation. We believe it is unchristian in principle, and most injurious, generally speaking, in its effects. But if these men will not be quiet, if they will not submit peaceably to the law of the Church as legally, constitutionally, wisely and conclusively declared, there is no help," for it (*Record*, March 14, 1850.)

"Dr. Wiseman's reasoning is clear and cogent against those who dislike and rebel against the Royal supremacy; showing them that this has been the principle on which the English Church has quietly reposed ever since the Reformation." And then comes a passage from a sermon of Dr. Wiseman, in which are the following words:—"It is the head of the Church—its chief governor—that has pronounced the decision; the others have been but her counsellors to guide her judgment; and her fiat has been spoken under the sanction of the supremacy, which the Church herself has acknowledged, or bestowed upon her." (*Record*, April 4, 1850.)

Now all these statements were made with reference to a movement of a precisely similar kind to that which is now going on. The Crown had given a judgment, and the object of the movement was to get the Bishops and the clergy to put forth declarations affirming the converse of that judgment.

But according to the new doctrine of the *Record*, such a declaration would be perfectly justifiable. The clergy might publicly and officially declare that such doctrine as that of Mr. Gorham is contrary and repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England; and the Bishops, in their official acts, proceed upon that principle, and represent the contrary statement of the judgment as merely the "extra-judicial obiter dictum of the judges," and that the judgment of the Crown settled nothing but the mere personal question of Mr. Gorham's institution.

For my own part I decline thus playing fast and loose with the obligations under which I have placed myself by the oaths and declarations I have taken as a clergyman of the Church of England. I rejoiced at the judgment of 1850, and I deeply lament that of 1864. But my duty to accept the decision as authoritative, and not in any public official act to contradict and impugn it, is the same in both cases. If not, what is the use of our signing the Article on the Royal supremacy in the 36th Canon?

The conclusion of the pamphlet appears to us to contain some wise suggestions, and we leave them and the whole subject in the hands of our readers:—

A Declaration which contradicts the Judgment is altogether *delusive*. Those who sign it are led to fancy, that their doing so will reconstitute as points necessary to be maintained by the clergy those which the Judgment determines that our Church has not made such in her Formularies; whereas it is in fact simply an assertion by so many clergymen that the Crown has given a wrong judgment. To put forth formally and publicly such an assertion, and especially to combine together publicly to do so, is going far beyond their power. They may freely express their own convictions on the subject of the doctrines in question, and perhaps their view of what the Formularies of our Church were intended to require in those points, and endeavour to obtain an opportunity for supplying any omission; but it is difficult to see how they can legally proceed beyond this. No good will ever come from our shutting our eyes to the real facts of the case with which we have to deal, and taking a course calculated only to delude ourselves and others. The question before the Crown was simply this, Are the Formularies of the Church sufficiently clear and express on certain dogmas as to place those who question the truth of those dogmas under a liability to censure? The Crown, without touching the question of the truth or erroneousness of such dogmas, has decided that they are not. What is the use, then, of a certain number of the clergy declaring that they are. A Declaration that the Formularies of our Church do maintain clearly and definitely what the Crown has decided that they do not maintain, is not worth the paper on which it is written. What the clergy have to do, therefore, is to consider, how, after such a judgment has been given by the Crown, the circumstances in which it places the Church can be best met. No one will deny that there are dangers arising out of it of a very serious kind. But let us not suppose that we are doing anything to obviate these dangers by impugning the Judgment.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

MATTISHALL, NORFOLK.—On Tuesday, April 5th, the village of Mattishall, which has recently been prominently brought forward by the notorious Church-rate proceedings, was the scene of a most disgraceful disturbance in connection with the election of a churchwarden. The poll was fixed by the vicar at the Swan Inn, between the hours of ten and four o'clock. Mr. Edwards was the candidate of the pro-Church party, and Mr. Hatton of their opponents. The voters for the latter were insulted by drunken fellows, who flourished their sticks, and yelled, shrieked, and groaned in a most horrid manner. The *Norfolk News* says:—

At the close of the poll it was arranged that two half-barrels of beer should be brought into the street to be given to those who had voted for Edwards; and thereupon a scene took place which baffles all description. Some half-drunken wretches having bored holes through the ends of the barrels, put their mouths to the holes and sucked out the beer, while others got it out of the taps and drank till they could drink no more. Even young children were made beastly drunk. A band of music arrived from Hookering. An effigy meant for the Independent minister, dressed in a black coat and trousers, and a chummy hat, was carried round and round the church by the drunken rabble, headed by the band, and then burned. A teapot was tied round the neck of the effigy, and as the crowd followed it many blasphemous threats were uttered. A fresh order for ten shillings' worth of beer having been given, the rabble started off in procession, stopping at the houses of many of the Hatton party, yelling and swearing, and sometimes throwing missiles at the doors. On arriving at the residence of the Rev. H. Kiddle, another effigy was exhibited. The rev. gentleman calmly walked out of his study and crossed the road, but his presence checked for a time the violence of the mob. On returning to the town, however, every person with whom the rioters came into contact was insulted, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the curate, whose voice was drowned by hisses with which the crowd received his observations. The night was finished up with revelling, fighting, and dissipation, to the great annoyance of the peaceful inhabitants of the village.

One of our own correspondents writes:—"Every effort is being put forth by the Church party to persecute the Rev. H. Kiddle to the death, and drive him out of the place, because he dares to speak out faithfully on behalf of religious liberty. It is hoped Dissenters generally will prevent this by rendering him material aid. His loss would be great indeed in this Church-ridden place. All these things are said to have taken place with the sanction of the vicar and his friends. Two serious assaults were committed, for which summonses are issued."

SIDBURY, DEVON.—At the Easter vestry for this parish there was much excitement. The *Western Times* says:—

The curate, in virtue of his office, took the chair, but soon proved his incapacity to fill it, opposing the statement of accounts and refusing to read it over on the ground that the wardens had raised funds to reimburse themselves by voluntary contributions in lieu of a

Church-rate, which was dreadfully awful and irregular, and could not be countenanced in a vestry. Also stating that the churchwardens had perjured themselves by illegally doing their duties as the canons directed, threatening them with ecclesiastical punishment, &c., &c. After delaying the meeting for one hour with his Apostolic dogmas, a sturdy vestryman called him to order, informing him that if he did not proceed to business and read the accounts, putting the same to the meeting, that in five minutes he would propose another chairman to take his place. At last the vestry were under the painful necessity of doing it, and then proceeded to business, passed the accounts, and elected new wardens,—the Apostolic Pusey priest remaining the whole of the time, and at last amused himself with taking up the pen and erasing the resolutions. The churchwardens and vestrymen immediately left in disgust, and so fierce was the anger of this high priest that he only wanted Catholic power to excommunicate the whole—Churchmen and Dissenters assembled—and lay the village under an interdict.

EYNSHAM, OXFORD.—At the Easter vestry in this village, the proceedings were very extraordinary. The vestry passed a resolution that the business transacted ought to be inserted in the vestry-book, but the vicar declined compliance, and left the room, leaving the parishioners to proceed with the business, and duly recorded. A hostile churchwarden was elected, on a poll, by 80 to 75, and, in consequence of this popular victory, a sheep was roasted in the market-place, and the liveliest feelings of pleasure were manifested by the assemblage. On the 4th inst., there was another vestry-meeting, which is thus described in the *Oxford Chronicle*:—

Mr. Charles Hiorns proposed the following resolution:—"That, considering the entries made by the vicar at the last meeting of the vestry, held on the 28th of March, to be entirely false, the vestry do not proceed with business of any description until the vestry-book is produced for inspection." The vicar refused to comply with the request, and Mr. Joseph Druce then urged the chairman to give the vestry an opportunity of inspecting the minute-book, but he said that he would not give it up to anyone. The vicar was then requested to read the minutes, but he refused. The resolution was then put to the meeting, and sixteen hands were held up for it, and none in opposition to it. Thereupon a scene ensued, and there was a strongly expressed determination to obtain possession of the book. The vicar, however, securely buttoned it under his great coat, and essayed to leave the room, but the vestry did not seem inclined to suffer the chairman to leave in so unceremonious a manner as he did on a former occasion, and again urged him to allow them an inspection of the book, and, notwithstanding the vicar made a determined effort to leave the room, the door was kept closed, and he was obliged to remain until he was released by the interference of the police, who were sent for from Woodstock for that purpose. No attempt to take forcible possession of the book was made, but we understand recriminations and personal invectives were indulged in pretty freely on all sides, and shortly after the arrival of the police the vicar was allowed to depart, after having been detained four hours.

MALVERN—AN INVALID CHURCH-RATE.—Mr. Thos. Acocok, of the Cedars, was summoned to the Petty Sessions on Wednesday last, by the churchwardens of Malvern, for non-payment of a Church-rate amounting to 18s. 9d. Mr. W. W. Cawley appeared for complainant; Mr. John Bennett, of London, for defendant, and objected to the validity of the rate on the ground of its being retrospective, 75l. being for past expenses. After some discussion, the bench said they would give no opinion as to the validity, but would dismiss the case on the ground of the objection.

BRACKLEY, OXON.—The Dissenters in this parish attempted to reduce the rate from one penny to a farthing in the pound, but were defeated at a poll.

NORWICH.—An unhappy feud has arisen in the parish of St. Peter's per Mountergate, caused by the determination of the rector to force a Church-rate on the parish, and to compel even known Dissenters to pay. Owing to this, a contest arose for churchwardens. It was a protest against ecclesiastical tyranny. Mr. Claburn represented the rector's party; Mr. Dawbarn was nominated by the rate-payers who wish to be delivered from the injustice of Church-rates. The polling which ensued was animated. A majority of persons voted for Mr. Dawbarn; but the plurality of votes claimed by Messrs. Morgan and others, crushed the smaller parishioners.

CLIFTON.—At a vestry-meeting last week the charge for organist's salary, and for tuning and blowing the organ, amounting to 57l., was, on the motion of Mr. Wait, and with the concurrence of the churchwardens, struck out of the estimate. After which a rate of 1½d. was agreed to.

WEST RIDING CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The annual meeting of this body was held at Upperthorpe, Sheffield, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. The Rev. Eustace Conder, of Leeds, presided.

The Rev. W. Roberts, of Halifax, read the report of a sub-committee appointed to make inquiries as to the districts in which new chapels were likely to be required, and where they would be likely to be self-sustaining. Twenty-five places had been returned as presenting suitable localities for the erection of chapels which might ultimately become self-supporting, but the committee made a final selection of eight of those places as having prior claims, which were in the towns of Halifax, Rotherham, Sheffield (the Park), Leeds, New Wortley, and Chapel-town (Leeds). In Rotherham there was a population of 20,000 people, without an Independent chapel; in Sheffield Park there were 30,000 people and no Independent chapel, although there were numbers of other denominations; and in Hunslet and the eastern part of Leeds the want was equally urgent.

Amongst a population of from 70,000 to 80,000 in the latter district, there was only one Independent chapel, and that would contain no more than sixty people. It was admitted, in the course of a long discussion, that in many of the places named the ground had been occupied to a great extent by other denominations, and this was made an argument against the suggestions of the committee, on the ground that the efforts of the Union ought to be directed to places where there was absolute spiritual destitution—where nobody at present had taken up the work.

Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY, of Halifax, said that the Chapel-building Society were extremely anxious to do what they could to further this matter, and it was intended to raise a large sum of money, which could be used for the purpose of making loans in aid of new churches. An absolute gift of the money had been found not to work well in some respects, and therefore the money would be advanced as a loan for a term of years, but without interest. He was hopeful that a sum not less than 50,000l. would be raised for this purpose during the next five years. (Applause.)

The Rev. BRYAN DALE expressed a firm belief that they would never overtake the immense spiritual destitution that existed until there was a far more close and cordial connection between the different churches in the same town. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of Leeds, joined in enforcing the absolute necessity of the thorough union referred to by Mr. Dale. He pointed out that whilst the Independents were raising funds in the large towns to send out to the thinly populated districts, the Church of England had been pursuing the precisely opposite course.

After a long discussion, on the motion of the Rev. R. HARLEY, it was resolved that the report be referred to the executive committee for revision prior to publication, and that that committee be instructed to appoint a sub-committee to suggest some practical measures touching the subjects mentioned in the report. It was strongly urged during the above and also in subsequent discussions, that the Union and the Home Missionary Society should be amalgamated.

The subject of the formation of mission chapels in large towns, was introduced by the Rev. R. SKINNER, who read an interesting paper, showing the results already obtained from the labours of a missionary in connection with his own chapel at Huddersfield. He moved:—

That it be recommended to the churches in large towns belonging to this Union to establish mission chapels for evangelising the poor in their respective localities.

The Rev. Mr. THOMAS seconded the resolution, and urged that each church should have its own missionary agents connected with the place and working to it as a centre, and by that means he believed they would get tenfold the results they obtained from the general system. It was stated that a suggestion had been thrown out that temporary iron churches should be erected in suitable localities where the need was greatest. A wealthy layman at Leeds had offered to pay one-tenth part of the cost of erecting five such churches, which was estimated at 500l. each. Mr. CROSSLEY explained, however, that very comfortable and commodious wooden churches could be built for 300l. each. The resolution was carried.

The employment of lay preachers was the next subject, and it was discussed at some length. The Rev. R. BRUCE moved:—

That, in order efficiently to carry out the contemplated evangelistic movement, and to aid the aggressive action required in different parts of the Riding, it is necessary to call out and employ to a far greater extent than hitherto lay agency in the work of preaching the Gospel, and this meeting earnestly commends the subject to the serious consideration of the pastors and churches.

It was seconded by the Rev. J. SHILLITO, in an admirable address. The resolution was carried unanimously, full recognition being made of the great and increasing value of the lay element in the Gospel work.

After some formal business, and various votes of thanks, the conference terminated, after five hours' sitting.

The annual public meeting was held in Nether Chapel, the chair being occupied by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax. The usual devotional exercises having been performed, the Rev. W. THOMAS, of Leeds, read the annual report, which stated:—

In the erection of chapels and school-rooms, now connected with the society, there has been expended more than 35,000l. The debt on these premises is 2,693l. In accommodation for public worship there has been an increase during the year, but a decrease in the number attending worship. The sittings now provided for adults and scholars are 17,010, being an increase for the year of 730 sittings. The aggregate attendance on the three Sabbath services, including both scholars and adults, has declined to the extent of 619 persons, the numbers being in the past year 13,008 against 13,627 of the previous year. Nor can your committee report so well this year as last on accessions to church-fellowship. Sixteen churches have fewer members at the end of the year than they had at its beginning. Twenty churches close the year with a clear gain. In all 136 members have been added, but when the losses are reckoned, the clear increase is reduced to thirty-seven.

The CHAIRMAN, in commenting on the report, referred to the great changes which had taken place in Sheffield since his first visit to it; to the ever-increasing population of the West Riding; and to the necessity for such an institution as the one whose interests they had met to promote. The Rev. HENRY SANDERS moved:—

That the report be received and adopted, and that the West Riding Home Missionary Society, on account of the wide-

spread usefulness and the wise economy the committee are ever careful to observe in the disposal of its funds, is worthy of the confidence and support of the West Riding churches; and to enable it to extend the sphere of its operations, this meeting earnestly commends its appeal for enlarged liberality to the prayerful and generous consideration of all the friends of home evangelisation through the Riding.

The speaker said the executive committee were anxious that their acts should be known and approved of by the churches. In explaining the objects of the society, he said special attention was now being paid to the establishing of churches in the suburbs of large towns, where they were even more needed than in rural districts. The efforts hitherto made in this direction had been crowned with the happiest results. Mr. W. H. CONYERS, of Leeds, in seconding the resolution, offered to give 50*l.* a-year for three years to form a separate fund for evangelistic efforts, hoping that others would be induced to follow his example. The Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds, then moved:—

Whilst sincerely rejoicing in the labours and success of all who, in this land, endeavour to convey Christ's Gospel of salvation into the hearts and homes of the people, in town and country, this meeting avows its conviction that the cardinal principles of Congregationalism are taught in the New Testament, and are most favourable to the development of a true Christian life in individuals and in communities, and it would therefore urge the importance of indoctrinating the young and all others connected with the denomination in those principles, and the duty of the churches, by direct aggressive efforts, to spread these principles wherever there are found room and need for additional Christian operations.

While explaining and enforcing the points of the resolution, Mr. Conder, in an eminently characteristic speech, dwelt on the unity, in all essential matters, that existed among Congregationalists, and the necessity there was, if their religion was to spread, for a more constant teaching and more open avowal of their principles. The Rev. BRYAN DALE, M.A., of Halifax, seconded the resolution, and spoke of the advantages which would accrue were independent churches to take a deeper interest in the welfare of each other. He rejoiced in the work that was being done throughout the riding, whether by their own or other agency, and hoped the churches would become more alive to the value and necessity of evangelistic effort. Votes of thanks to the officers of the institution and to the chairman for presiding having been passed, the meeting closed by the benediction being pronounced.

On Wednesday morning the delegates again met, and went through all the cases of the different churches requiring aid and voted between 1,200*l.* and 1,300*l.* in their support. Special sympathy was expressed with the church at Loxley on account of the loss sustained by many of its members through the late flood, and the grant was cordially raised from 25*l.* to 40*l.* on this account. A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. D. Loxton for his efficient services in the chair; and the meeting was concluded by the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., of Bradford.

LANCASHIRE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The annual business meeting of the Lancashire Congregational Union was held on Thursday morning in the lecture-room of the Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool—Mr. Wm. Armitage, the treasurer, in the chair. There was a full attendance of ministers of the Union and delegates.

The Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton, read a resolution of sympathy, drawn up by the executive committee, with reference to the late Dr. Raffles, who for many years acted as secretary to the Union, acknowledging the services which he rendered to this Union by his conciliatory temper, his remarkable administrative ability, his assiduity in the discharge even of the simplest details of its business; the spirit of wisdom and peace he breathed into its counsels, and the eloquence with which he ever pleaded its cause. The resolution was carried amid loud applause. Mr. J. G. Rogers moved that the resolution be engrossed, framed, and presented to the deacons of the Great George-street Church, to be preserved in their vestry, side by side with the corresponding one for the college. The motion having been seconded, was agreed to, and it was further agreed, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Clapham, of Preston, that a copy of the resolution, engrossed and framed, be presented to the members of the deceased's family.

Mr. Armitage was re-elected treasurer, and the Rev. J. Gwyther re-elected secretary, to the union for the ensuing year. The following new churches were admitted to the Union:—Stubbins Church, near Bury, and Cotter-street Church, Manchester. The following were proposed for admission in 1865:—Pickup Bank Church, near Blackburn, and Duke-alley Church, Bolton. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, formerly of Preston, was readmitted as an hon. member to the union; and the Rev. Alex. Fraser, of Blackburn, was also elected an hon. member.

The chairman then read the accounts for the past year, the total receipts being 1,403*l.* 14*s.*, and there was a balance in favour of the special fund of 408*l.* It was remarked that those districts where the distress had been understood to prevail to a greater extent than in others, had been the larger contributors. The statement of accounts was unanimously passed by the meeting. After some other business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

ECCLESIASTICAL EXCITEMENT AT CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

In this village of Lancashire, near to Blackburn, there has lately been a great deal of excitement. First there was a controversy in the local *Times* between Church and Dissenters. Then the Church people introduced the Rev. Mr. Massingham to lec-

ture, and this clergyman pointedly attacked the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, under the erroneous idea that he was one of the controversialists. Mr. Williams appointed a public meeting to answer Mr. Massingham on the 4th inst. The place of meeting was changed from the Baptist to the Wesleyan school in consequence of the expected crush of people, and on the evening appointed, the place was crowded and hundreds were obliged to go away without obtaining admission. The Rev. T. Cooper and the Rev. Mr. Massingham were present, and the interest felt, says the *Blackburn Times*, "was greater than has been manifested on any subject connected with Church and Dissent in this district." The chair was occupied by Joseph Barnes, Esq., and Mr. Massingham, on rising to say something, was summarily put down.

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, in commencing his lecture, said that he had not hitherto taken any part in the discussion that had prevailed, and should not have done so, were it not for the unjustifiable attack that had been made upon him the week previous by the rev. gentleman then present on the platform. He had read with great interest the correspondence between "Catholicus" and "Diogenes," which had appeared in the *Blackburn Times*, and he felt that it would be the most discreet course to permit them to fight their own battle. Doubtless, when "Diogenes" had barked to his heart's content he would retire to his tub; and when "Catholicus" was no longer able to defend himself, he would retire within his place of worship. (Laughter and cheers.) He then came to a consideration of the origin of this discussion. He supposed that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, then on the platform, must have believed what he said when he declared that Dissent is the devil, and believing it, he had a perfect right to say it. He, for one, should not have felt it necessary to take notice of that statement. In reference to the address given by Mr. Cooper, the week before, on the occasion of his taking the chair for Mr. Massingham, he objected to the unfairness of his stating "that about twenty years ago, a society was formed and called the Anti-Church Association." The lecturer declared that no such society had existed. There had been an Anti-State-Church Association, but the "Anti-Church Association," which the Rev. Mr. Cooper had attempted to fasten upon it, conveyed a very different meaning from that which was intended by its supporters, whose object was to oppose, not the Church, but the unhallowed, unsatisfactory, and pernicious union which at present exists between the Church and the State. The lecturer then explained the name, constitution, and objects of the Liberation Society, and in reference to Mr. Massingham's remark that he did not want to be liberated, said that it was a distinctive feature of the very worst of slavery, that it robbed a man of all desire of freedom. Mr. Williams next replied to a statement Mr. Massingham made, to the effect that the Liberation Society had issued a new edition of Matthew Henry's Commentary, in which they had taken the liberty of leaving out those parts that related to tithes and Church-rates. To this the lecturer gave an unqualified denial. There was one point which caused much laughter and sensation in the meeting.

It was in reference to a promise of Mr. Massingham's, the week before, that he would give 5*l.* or 10*l.* to any man who could prove that a single 100*l.* had been voted for the sustenance of the clergy in the House of Commons for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Williams now put the question to Mr. Massingham,—Did he say that he would give 5*l.* or 10*l.* to any one who would show him that a single 100*l.* had been granted by the State to the Church during the last twenty-five years?

MR. MASSINGHAM: No, I did not.

MR. WILLIAMS: But you did say that if any man could show you a single 100*l.* that had been voted by Parliament during the last twenty-five years, you would give him 10*l.* for his trouble?

MR. MASSINGHAM: Yes, I did.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you; I thought he would say so. The fact is I set a trap, and Mr. Massingham has fallen into it. You see that he, or anybody besides, dare not assert that the Church of England has not received much more than 100*l.*, or 1,000*l.*, or 1,000,000*l.* from the funds belonging to this country. But this was the way in which lecturers and writers on behalf of the Church Defence Association sought to throw dust into their eyes to blind them to the real merits of the case.

After the lecture a discussion took place, ten minutes being allowed to each speaker. Mr. Massingham dwelt but little upon the points at issue, and was again and again called to the point by the audience when he was digressing by referring to the capacity of his church at Warrington, and the labours of himself and curates. He spoke of the impossibility of entire agreement amongst Dissenters, and referred to the different sections into which the Methodists and Baptists were divided, representing that there were some who were called "hard-shell Baptists" and "soft-shell Baptists." He supposed that Mr. Williams was a "hard-shell Baptist." He was compelled to admit that the Prayer-book and the statute law, and not the Bible, was the supreme authority in the Church of England, and that to which he desired to bow.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, in reply, dwelt earnestly upon the right of private judgment in the interpretation of the Scriptures, and declared that amongst Nonconformists no other authority could be recognised than Scripture, and no other head of the Church than Christ.

About three-quarters of the assembly appeared to be Dissenters, and it was evident at the close of the meeting that the Rev. Mr. Williams had carried nearly the whole of the audience with him.

The meeting broke up at about eleven o'clock with cheers for the chairman, and thanks to the trustees

for the use of the schoolroom. The pressure of the crowd outside, during the time of the meeting, was so great that some of the windows were broken.

M. GUIZOT ON THE BIBLE.

In his letter of Monday, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

The impression produced by M. Ernest Rénan's work "La Vie de Jésus," the notice taken of it by the Emperor in a letter to one of the French prelates, the censure passed upon it by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen in the very first speech he delivered in the Senate on his promotion to that dignity, and the censure pronounced by the Bishops of France, all imparted an extraordinary interest to the annual meeting of the Protestant Bible Society, which was held last week in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré. A book which is the subject of extravagant praise from those who aspire to the name of "free-thinkers," often with no more qualification than what is acquired from the study of the Philosophical Dictionary, or a few of Bayle's witticisms, and, on the other, of absolute reprobation, could not be otherwise than largely sought after and read. Probably those who are most satisfied with it are the author and publishers, to whom the eulogies and attacks were the most profitable of advertisements.

At the meeting to which I allude M. Guizot, as usual, presided. In his opening speech he observed that the Bible Society of Paris, and, indeed, the Bible Societies throughout the Christian world, have recently passed through some severe trials. Everywhere, in Germany, in England, and in France, attacks on the Bible were renewed and multiplied. The authenticity of the books which compose it, and their dates, and their authors were alike called in question; and, what was far more grave, their Divine inspiration was doubted or denied. But had these attacks produced any effect on the Bible Society of France or elsewhere? Were these societies grown cold, discouraged, or in the slightest degree embarrassed by them? By no means. On the contrary, they had stimulated them to greater exertion and inspired them with more ardent zeal. They had only to look at what was passing in Germany, England, France, Switzerland, the United States of America, and Russia. In all these countries Bible Societies were rapidly gaining ground, and their publications and their missions were widely spreading. The more the Bible was denounced the more was the circle of its defenders enlarged; it was fortified by these trials, and every struggle gained it a fresh conquest. This fact was not confined to modern times. For nineteen centuries the Bible had been exposed to many attacks, had passed through many a crisis, but invariably with the same results. In the 15th century, when the second birth of antiquity filled the world with surprise and admiration, the Bible was neglected, abandoned, and almost sunk in oblivion. But when Christian faith and the Christian spirit were once more awakened in the souls of men, what was the book used as the most powerful weapon? The Bible! A second time did the Bible conquer Greece and Rome. It was in the name of the Bible, and to restore to it its complete empire over the soul, that the Reformation of the 16th century was brought about; and the spirit of Biblical faith had a wider field than the spirit of liberty. Two centuries later, at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth, the Bible was again exposed to rude assaults; and so bitter was the scorn tried to be heaped upon it that it seemed to have for ever lost its influence. What happened? Why Bible Societies were founded; Bible missions spread over the earth; treasures of devotedness and of money were lavished in the good cause; and the Bible reappeared more powerful than it ever had been before the terrible warfare waged against it. They had no need, however, to go in search of examples at periods so distant from the present day. They might be found in the very society he was then addressing. A few years after its foundation the question arose whether they should publish with the canonical books those which were apocryphal, annexed to the Bible. There was a difference of opinion. Their friends in England objected to the publication of the Apocrypha. Nevertheless, the French Society continued to publish both, and a new one, called the "French and Foreign Bible Society," resolved to edit the Bible without the Apocrypha. The difficulties which arose had only the effect of producing two means of action, instead of one. Still more recently another question occurred, whether their society should publish a new version of the Bible, and especially that of Geneva of 1835, together with those which had long been received and used in their churches. There were many and serious discussions on the point. Several members of the committee demanded, pursuant to their regulations, that only those versions which were, so to speak, consecrated by time should be circulated. M. Guizot was of that opinion. He thought that when so many of the oldest and the most zealous servants of the Bible had scruples on the matter, those scruples should have their weight, and he supported them. After much and anxious deliberation, the majority of the committee persisting in their original opinion, it was thought right to publish the new version called for by several churches, but, at the same time, to continue to distribute the Osterwald version when no other was asked for. This resolution caused the retirement of several members of the committee, who were his own old and intimate friends. He fully understood their motives and respected their scruples, but he did not share them. The difference between the versions did not appear to him sufficiently grave to affect the essential character and salutary influence of the Bible itself. But what, after all, would be the result of that incident? Why, that there would be another Bible Society specially devoted to the propagation of versions long received and used in the churches, and these societies rivalling each other in zeal to insure to the good work a wider and a speedier success. M. Guizot exhorted the society to continue their work with confidence. A merely human book could never have resisted such attacks, or surmounted so many trials, and come out ever victorious from the struggle. The ideas of Socrates or of Confucius would have succumbed long since in the warfare carried on for so many ages; and, instead of spreading among all nations, as the Bible has done, the productions of the greatest minds, would long since have been lost in the collections of the antiquary. When God, as He

Himself says, gave up the world to the disputes of men. He did not give it up entirely. They should bear in mind what happened in the study of the laws which govern the material world. Those laws were the subject of long and earnest debates. The earth's movement round the sun was contested against Galileo and Copernicus, and a long time passed before that truth was admitted. The moral world had also its laws, far more difficult to unravel, and which are not capable of being calculated or reduced to figures. The sacred books were the Divine evidence of these laws, revealed by the supernatural action of God that they might be the light and the salvation of mankind. The Bible has proved that it will ever triumphantly survive human criticism, and the Bible Societies were but the instruments and the servants of the Divine action, which it was not in the power of man to baffle and disturb.

I need hardly say that M. Guizot was listened to throughout with the profoundest attention, and that he was greatly applauded at the close.

THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The expenses of the Bishop of Salisbury in the recent prosecution of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts, which amount to about 2,000*l.*, are being met by subscriptions in his lordship's diocese. More than two-thirds of the amount have already been raised.

A MUNIFICENT DISSENTER.—Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, of Runcorn, has announced his intention to erect in that town a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at an estimated cost of 6,000*l.* Mr. Hazlehurst has already erected chapels and schools at Widnes, Halebank, and Ditton, on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, and in Cheshire at Helsby and Five Crosses.

ARRIVAL OF DR. DUFF AT THE CAPE.—The Rev. Dr. Duff's friends have received the gratifying news of his safe arrival at Cape Town on the 2nd February, after a rapid and pleasant voyage of six weeks in the ship *Hotapur*. Dr. Duff is greatly improved in health by the voyage. He will remain in Cape Colony for two months, which will be spent in visiting the various stations of the Free Church Kaffir Mission; and may be expected to arrive in Edinburgh in June.—*Daily Review* (Edinburgh).

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.—Upwards of a hundred pastors from the various consistories of the departments have come to Paris for the purpose of holding an assembly, in which a declaration of principle is to be proposed and adopted. This step has been rendered necessary by the schism which has taken place among the French Protestants, in consequence of certain doctrines propounded by M. Coquerel, the younger, and which show a leaning towards those of M. Rénaud, as expressed in his work, "*La Vie de Jésus*."

THE BISHOPRIC OF TASMANIA.—One of the last acts of the Duke of Newcastle, as Secretary of the Colonies, was to offer the vacant see to the Rev. C. H. Bromby, incumbent of St. Paul's and Principal of the Normal College, Cheltenham. Mr. Bromby has for many years devoted himself to the work of popular education and the advancement of the working classes, and is known by many educational works. The bishopric was founded in 1842, and comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island. Its income consists of 1,000*l.* from the colonial funds and 400*l.* from the Colonial Bishops Fund. Mr. Bromby belongs to the Evangelical party of the Church.

ECCLIASTICAL GRANTS IN NEWCASTLE.—The corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the most thriving and, we should have thought, most liberal towns in the kingdom, is one of the very few in all the country that is ever known to vote public money for sectarian purposes. There is now a proposition before it for contributing 50*l.* in aid of a new church in Gateshead, on pretence that the corporation hold extensive property in the district, and that the religious instruction of the people is a legitimate burden on the owners of land. The grant being objected to at the meeting of the council on the 6th, it was postponed till the next meeting. At the time when this again comes up, we doubt not our friends in the council will show that the above grant, if allowed, would be a violation of the principles of religious equality, and commit the council and entire burgesses to the principle of a compulsory Church-rate. Meantime a memorial from the local committee of the Liberation Society to the council might be useful, and strengthen the hands of our friends in the council chamber, and while thus keeping our flag flying, would aid the good cause in Tyneside.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ROME.—On Easter Sunday the poor old Pope was just able to give his benediction, "*Urbi et orbi*," in St. Peter's. He appeared, it is said, greatly changed since his last great "function" on Christmas-day. The Church was filled with the Papal soldiers; Swiss guards took up their stations in various directions; soldiers, too, were formed by hundreds in the portico and square: so that the house of God seemed to be converted into a camp for troops. When, after a long delay, the "silver trumpets"—which the *Times*' correspondent tells us are only a brass band—sounded from the high balcony, the Pope was carried towards the altar in his chair, from which he never moved. His voice, usually clear and sonorous, was scarcely heard in the responses to the mass; and when he came to pronounce his benediction inside the church—for the day was too thoroughly wet for the open air—he was so much overcome with emotion that he paused, and covered his eyes; then, at length commanding his voice, he completed the far-aiming, if not far-reaching benediction, which the cannons took up and proclaimed to the city at least, and so much of the surrounding "orb" as the waves of sound could reach. In a later letter the same correspondent says:—"The Pope, I am glad to say, is rapidly recovering. A friend of mine had a long interview with him on Tuesday, and

found him, though pale, in greatly improved bodily health, and in mind very bright and intelligent."

THE PRISON MINISTERS BILL AND THE DURHAM MAGISTRATES.—The Durham county magistrates met for the transaction of county business at the County Courts, in Durham, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P., in pursuance of a notice given by him at the last quarter sessions, moved that a Roman Catholic chaplain be appointed for the Roman Catholic prisoners of the gaol, under such regulations as should be made by the visiting justices, and that a reasonable salary should be paid him out of the county rates.—The Rev. D. A. Shafto, rector of Brancepeth, seconded the motion.—Mr. N. S. Grey moved as an amendment that the visiting justices should have the power, if they thought fit, of allowing a Roman Catholic priest to visit Roman Catholic prisoners without any special request being made, under such restrictions as from time to time the visiting justices might think it necessary to impose for the proper discipline of the prison. He also suggested that for such services the visiting justices should be authorised and empowered to pay a sum of not more than 30*l.* per annum.—Mr. R. L. Pemberton seconded the amendment.—The chairman (Mr. R. Burdon) opposed the motion.—After a long discussion, the amendment was carried by a majority of 17 to 12.—Mr. Fenwick moved that the visiting justices be empowered to give 100*l.* a-year to a Roman Catholic priest.—Col. Searfield seconded the motion.—Mr. Hogg moved, as an amendment, that the visiting justices should not have power to grant more than 50*l.* per annum.—Mr. Anderson seconded the amendment, which was carried by a large majority.

FREEDOM OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—We have received by the last mail, and publish in a subsequent column, the formal acts and constitutions passed in Synod at Capetown, by the Metropolitan and his two Suffragan Bishops of Grahamstown and Orange Free State. They will be found to have a very important bearing on the status and freedom of the Colonial Church generally. They assert the independence of the Church of South Africa from the final Court of Appeal "by law established" in England. They say, "As the laws of England have by treaty no force in the colony, those laws which have been enacted by statute for the English Church as an establishment do not apply to and are not binding upon the Church in South Africa; and that this Church, therefore, receives the English ecclesiastical statute law only in so far as it may serve to remedy and supply manifest defects or omissions of the canon law, or of laws framed and enacted by the synods of this Church." Speaking of the special case of Bishop Colenso, the Synod considers it highly desirable that he should be allowed an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but without expressing any opinion upon the general question of appeals to England. Should the Bishop of Natal attempt to exercise episcopal functions in his diocese after the passing of the sentence, and without having made any appeal to the Primate, he is declared *ipso facto* excommunicate, and, after due admonition, formal sentence of excommunication will be pronounced.—*Guardian*.

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, ROTHERHAM.—The Rev. J. Arnold, of Mr. Spurgeon's College, London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation connected with the Baptist Chapel, Westgate, Rotherham, to become their pastor.

THE REV. HENRY BATCHELOR has received an invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in Paddington Chapel, London; but at the earnest desire of the people of his charge has decided to remain in Glasgow.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. George B. Bubier, of Salford, has accepted the unanimous and most cordial invitation of the committee of this college to the chair of Theology and Philosophy, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Alliot.

SUNDERLAND.—FAWCETT-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The anniversary services in connection with the above were held on the 18th inst., when sermons were preached in the Congregational chapel by the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Leeds. In the afternoon the annual juvenile service was held, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Parkes and Mr. T. Steel, jun., superintendent. From the statement read, the school appears to be in a very prosperous condition. The whole of the services were of an interesting character, and at each of them select pieces of sacred music were sung by the scholars. Liberal collections were made in aid of the funds.

LINCOLN.—A public meeting was held in Newland Congregational Chapel, Lincoln, on the 24th February, to present the Rev. Caleb Scott, LL.B., the pastor of the church and congregation, with a purse of gold containing 315*l.*, and a silver salver, in token of their affectionate esteem for his high character and appreciation of his ministerial gifts and extensive usefulness. In the unavoidable absence of the senior deacon, Richard Coupland, Esq., of Skellingthorpe-hall, Chas. Williams, Esq., of Carlton-le-Moorland, presided and made the presentation. The Rev. William Goodman, Baptist minister, and Messrs. Ruston, Gadsby, Kealey, Casswell, Silas Scott (of Bradford), and other gentlemen took part in the interesting proceedings of the evening.

PARK CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.—A very interesting tea-meeting was held in the school-room of the above-mentioned chapel, in connection with the young women's Bible-class, for the purpose of presenting

their esteemed teacher, Mr. C. A. Heath, of the Lancashire Independent College, with an alabaster time-piece, on the occasion of his removal from their midst. The testimonial is very chaste and beautiful, and affixed to it there is a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. C. A. Heath by the members of his class, at Park Sunday-school, Manchester, as a token of affectionate esteem. April 7th, 1864." The Rev. J. Brown, B.A., presided over the meeting and made the presentation, and short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Heath, Atcherley, Burton, Sleath, Ward, Davidson, and Donovan.

THE REV. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds, has, we understand, accepted the invitation of the Cheetham-hill Congregational Church, Manchester, to become their pastor. The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the West Riding Congregational Union held last week at Sheffield. It was moved by the Rev. J. G. Miall, and seconded by the Rev. R. Bowman:—"That this assembly cannot separate without expressing their deep concern that the Rev. G. W. Conder has relinquished his pastoral charge in Leeds, and will in all probability remove from the West Riding. They avail themselves of this opportunity to record their sense of the high talent and personal excellency of their beloved brother, and their emphatic recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the various institutions of the Riding. And they hereby express their fervent hope that wherever, in the providence of God, his lot may be cast, he may find a cordial welcome and a true appreciation, and have have on his labours the crown of Divine success."

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD was held last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Vaughan was elected chairman, and the Rev. Josiah Viney was elected deputy-chairman for the ensuing year. The Revs. R. Ashton and I. Vale Mummery were re-elected secretaries of the Board.

Correspondence.

THE LATE MEETING OF NONCONFORMISTS AT MANCHESTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your list of contributions to the "Nonconformist Defence Committee," you omitted one of 500*l.* from Mr. Thos. Roberts. I should like to have seen it noticed, as it was the key-note to the vigorous proceedings which took place.

Dear Sir, respectfully yours,

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Manchester, April 11, 1864.

BIRMINGHAM NONCONFORMITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The laying of the memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel at Aston Park, to be called Christ Church, took place on the 5th ult. After the statement of the committee had been read, and speeches made, among which was one by the Rev. Charles Vince, containing the following, viz.:—"With respect to the selection of a minister for the new chapel, it was felt that, taking all things into account, the best way was to open the chapel with a minister already settled into it, and thus relieve the new congregation from a task which often proved very difficult—the selection of their own pastor. This was not a violation of the Congregational principle that the people should choose their own minister, because they have a right to choose him still. They would choose their minister in choosing their chapel—take both or refuse them." (Laughter.)

If this remark had been made at the luncheon which followed two hours afterwards, or at a pleasant social meeting, where efforts may consistently be made to produce hilarity, this may then have passed off with a smile, but on looking into the question a little deeper, the principle enunciated in the above sentiment calls for some explanation from those holding such views who take the lead in our Nonconformist body.

Mr. Vince may try to pass this subject off by way of joking, but thinking men will look at the substance when the laughing shadow is gone. The principles which Mr. Vince and the committee are endeavouring to introduce into the Nonconformist churches of Birmingham will, if carried out, prove the downfall of the vital principles of Dissent. Such views are unworthy of the independent thought and action of the members of our churches, and insulting to the thinking and intelligent part of the community. It might have been passed over without comment had not the principle been already acted upon by the committee.

This is a manifestation of a desire in some of our teachers of religion to centralise that power in themselves which alone belongs to the church. All must admit that a course like this has been productive of many evils in the churches of all denominations. This mode of action will tend to introduce into Nonconformity one of those great evils that exists in the Episcopal Church, which is felt to be so degrading and pernicious by so many of its members. It may be justly asked where lies the difference between the selection of the pastor of Christ Church at Aston Park, and the appointment of clergy to livings in the Church of England. If such a system as the above be adopted, we shall soon have to form a new body of Dissenters, for the old one which has done so much for England in spreading truth and purity of religion will have passed away. I will not attempt any further comment upon this new feature of Nonconformity, but leave the matter at present until more is seen of the result of the motives and working of this committee; as it is visible from the statement made by them that they have other work of a similar nature on hand, which I say advisedly will not receive the support of those in Birmingham who are anxious for the progress of the fundamental principles of Nonconformity in helping on the great work which is dear to every Christian.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

NONCON.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG.

On Thursday, Lord SHAFTESBURY read the recent telegrams from Sonderborg, announcing the bombardment of that town by the Prussian artillery. If the details were correct, he thought it one of the most cruel acts recorded in the history of civilised or uncivilised warfare.

An undefended town, without walls or bulwarks of any kind, and without any previous notice, has been bombarded for forty-eight hours, and eighty women and children have been made the victims of that atrocity. (Hear, hear.) Now, my lords, I must say, that if this be so, it is a state of things which will bring us to believe that the Prussian Government, which is responsible, and the Prussian military, which are the instruments, are not fit to be counted in the list of civilised men or civilised nations. (Cheers.) I will not go further upon this supposition, which may be untrue, than to express my hope that the Government will be able to give us information upon this subject, and that if it be true, as stated in this telegram, they will be good enough to tell us what steps they have taken upon the matter. I will only repeat now what I said before, that I do sincerely hope and trust—and I am sure since the time I had last the honour of addressing your lordships the feeling of the country has grown much more intense—I do sincerely hope that the British fleet will appear in those seas to prevent the occurrence, it may be the recurrence, of those most cowardly and frightful atrocities. (Cheers.)

Lord RUSSELL had not been able to obtain any further intelligence of the bombardment, but all the details must be known in a few days, and he deferred expressing any opinion till more complete information had been received.

The Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six.

On Friday the House sat only a very short time.

THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.

On Monday, the LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a bill for the better endowment of the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to annex to that chair one of the eight canonries in the gift of the Lord Chancellor whenever it should become vacant. He had no doubt that the bill by which he proposed to accomplish this endowment would be received by the University in the same spirit as that in which it was offered by the Ministers of the Crown. But he might be permitted to express his hope or expectation that the University of Oxford would hasten to provide for the present Regius Professor of Greek an adequate endowment, until the proposal he now made should come into operation, as he trusted it would, by the passing of the present bill.

The bill was then read a first time.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the correspondence on the Danish and German questions, in order to found on them certain resolutions. Having stated the reasons that made a discussion on the subject desirable, he examined the papers laid before the House, to prove that the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted had lowered the dignity of the country to a degree that only a great practical result could compensate. Though he did not approve some of the measures that had been proposed for assisting Denmark with a British fleet, he thought our naval force might have occupied the harbour of Kiel. If the German Powers might send an army into the Danish territory, superseding the Government and desolating the country, on the plea of taking a material guarantee for enforcing a shadowy right, might not Great Britain occupy a seaport in discharge of an indisputable obligation to Denmark? If the House did not approve this measure, it might at least affirm the position that the Protocol of Paris of 1856 might have been more strictly adhered to. He then moved the two resolutions of which he had given notice.

The Duke of ARGYLL said the discussion, at the present moment, placed the Government under a great disadvantage, as there were many points on which those who were responsible for the course taken were compelled to speak with extreme reserve. He defended the policy of the Government, and denied that it could be fairly censured for not having been able to prevent a Continental war. The Government of Lord Derby used every possible effort to prevent the Italian war. All its exertions were fruitless, but it was not open to blame for that failure. As little could the present Government be censured for not having succeeded in its endeavours to maintain peace. England had no right or duty under the Treaty of 1852 that was not equally binding on the other European Powers. This country was not required to act separately and alone. But the Government had done all it could to rally the other Powers round it for some common action. Had they consented to take part in it he believed the war might have been prevented. In the three great conflicts of the last ten years—the Russian, the Italian, and the American wars—some great question or principle was at stake: but the present hostilities were totally without object. Not a single question was involved that might not be obtained without bloodshed. Admitting that the Danes had left unfulfilled some promises made to Germany in the Treaty of 1852, it was quite certain that Germany had not on its side observed its pledges to Denmark. It had been the policy of the Government to obtain a fair settlement of all these disputes, and to prevent bloodshed; and in that policy he believed they had the approval and support of the nation.

Lord GREY referred to the circumstances under which the new Danish Constitution of last year was passed by the Legislature, the death of the King, the assent given to the Constitution by his successor, and the protest presented by the Government of Prussia against it, to show that the object of Germany was to fix on Denmark a quarrel she should not be able to avoid. The Danish Government was induced by England at last to revoke this law. This course was fair enough if we intended to support Denmark afterwards, but to give the advice without the intention of supporting her was neither just nor generous. It would have been far better for Denmark had we abstained from all interference and imitated the dignified conduct of France. He contended that England might have interposed much more effectively by sending a force into the Elber, without the danger of exciting a war, as the Great German Powers, Austria especially, knew perfectly well the consequences it would produce. Such a course would have put a stop to the German aggression. He strongly denounced the spirit in which the war is carried on, and asked how far it was to be permitted to go.

Lord RUSSELL thought the Government was arraigned, not for having failed to prevent a war, but for not having joined in one. The gravest charge made against them was, that England was not now at war. He defended the course he had taken in urging Denmark to fulfil the engagements it had made to Germany, and asserted it would have been most unwise for England to enter into hostilities with Germany without the aid of France, Russia, and Sweden. They were equally parties to the Treaty, and England was not bound to act alone. The course recommended by Lord Grey would have excited a general war in Europe in the name of peace. He believed the country was glad it had not been adopted. As to the whole question, he thought the present prosperity and magnificent position of England ought not to be endangered, unless great and mighty interests were at stake; and, considering the enormous amount of the public debt, chiefly created by foreign wars, he thought a policy less likely to involve the nation in foreign quarrels ought to be approved.

Lord DERBY regretted that Lord Campbell had not given notice of his motion on such a subject, and presumed that his resolutions rather expressed his own individual convictions than the opinions of the House. He had himself gone through the dreary waste of the papers, and had been struck with admiration at the untiring perseverance with which Lord Russell had continued to make the same representations, without any approach to a result. As to the conduct of the German Powers, he ascribed it to the pressure of a revolutionary party on the minor States, and the jealousies of Austria and Prussia, each fearing that the other might obtain the lead in Germany if it headed the movement alone. He examined the constitution Denmark was required to grant for the Duchies, and pronounced it unfair and inequitable, whatever might have been the technical interpretation of the engagements Denmark had given. He read several extracts from the correspondence to prove that the language of Lord Russell had held out to Denmark expectations of support that he had no intention of giving. He hoped some assurance would be given that the Prussian army had not brought on itself the ineffaceable stain of bombarding a defenceless town, as reported. Doing full justice to Lord Russell's motives and intentions, he regretted his policy should have tended to confirm the too prevalent opinion that England was so bound by regard for her material interests that she could in no case act so as to maintain her character as a great Power.

Lord WODEHOUSE believed that Prussia suddenly changed her policy towards Denmark on the death of the late King. Having acknowledged the succession of the present Sovereign, Prussia might ask him for securities as to the Government of the Duchies. He thought this country should interfere with foreign disputes as seldom as possible, but when it did it should interfere with effect.

Lord GRANVILLE regretted that anything should have been said to discourage the Ministers who were about to appear at the conference. He thought one of its first acts should be to endeavour to obtain an armistice.

After some remarks, in explanation, from Lord Grey,

Lord RUSSELL said he understood the Prussian commander had given a general notice that Sonderborg would be considered part of the fortified position of Düppel. But he thought the inhabitants should have had a special notice of twenty-four hours.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, Mr. BLACK withdrew his Copyright Bill, in order to bring in one more general in its scope.

The Chain Cables and Anchors Bill was recommended, and passed through committee.

Mr. LOCKE moved the second reading of the Jersey Court Bill, the object of which was the reform of the Royal Court of Jersey. Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY, while assenting to the second reading, hoped the committee would be postponed to such a day as would give the States of Jersey time to take action in the matter themselves. The bill was then read a second time, and the committee fixed for that day month.

The Registration of County Voters (Ireland) Bill

was read a second time, and the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Lancaster, in the room of Mr. Garnett, resigned.

Mr. ADAIR brought up the report of the Lisburn Election Committee to the effect that they were not empowered legally to proceed further in the matter of the petition. The report was laid on the table, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On Thursday there was considerable excitement and a crowding up of members to hear the financial statement. During the day the holders of orders for the Strangers' Gallery, waited with what patience they might possess the opening of the doors, and numbers of those who had come late found all their waiting of no avail, for the gallery holds comparatively few. The Speaker's Gallery was crowded. Every bench in the House was filled by members, and those who could not obtain a seat or a place in the body of the Chamber betook themselves to the side galleries, which were thus fully occupied. Even the ambassadorial gallery had its occupants. The weary half-hour up to half-past four, during which private business is supposed to be transacted, came to an end at last, and then two or three notices of motion were given. Upon the paper there were notices of questions to be put to Sir G. Grey and Lord Palmerston, but neither of these statesmen were in their places. The questions, therefore, were postponed. The Marquis of HARTINGTON answered a question as to breechloading rifles, and then came another pause of a minute or two. At last, at twenty-two minutes to five o'clock, the question was put by the SPEAKER, "That I do now leave the chair." It was agreed to, of course, and the Speaker vacated his high place to take a seat on the Ministerial bench rather behind the chair. Then Mr. Massey, as chairman of committees, took possession of the chair occupied when the House is sitting as a House by the chief clerk, the mace was removed from the table by Lord Charles Russell, and the committee of ways and means was constituted. It was about twenty minutes to five when

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose amidst loud cheers. He commenced by adverting to the condition of the country in 1862-63, when there was an indifferent harvest, when Ireland was in a condition of distress, and Lancashire was suffering from unusual pressure, while in 1863-64 those several depressing circumstances had improved; but still not to such a degree as to make the financial year one completely favourable. In the last year the estimate of expenditure was 67,749,000*l.*, which was augmented by the expense of the war in New Zealand and the payment on account of the Scheldt dues to 68,283,000*l.* The actual expenditure, however, was 67,056,000*l.*, there being a million and a quarter less expenditure in the different departments than had been authorised by Parliament. The authorised expenditure for the army was 15,469,000*l.*, but the actual expenditure was only 14,638,000*l.*; the authorised outlay for the navy was 10,766,000*l.*, while the actual expenditure was 10,218,000*l.* The allowance for the civil service was 7,805,000*l.*, and only 7,752,000*l.* had been spent. Proceeding in a review of the expenditure of recent years, he referred to the miscellaneous estimates, which last year were placed at 7,628,000*l.*, and stated that they had been almost stationary, there having been a reduction of only 93,000*l.* in four years. As regarded the packet service, the estimate for 1861 was 1,069,000*l.*, and that for the last year was 1,083,000*l.*; so that there had been a reduction of only 180,000*l.* in the last three years. Pursuing in detail a comparison of expenditure in the last four years, dating from 1859-60, he showed that in 1861-62 it amounted to 72,000,000*l.*, while looking to the amount expended last year, it would appear that there had been a diminution in the national expenditure of no less than 5,000,000*l.* In order to come to a clear view of the case, he stated it was necessary to take into consideration a sum spent in the last two years for fortifications. When these and other new charges were removed it appeared that there was a decrease of expenditure in the last year as compared with 1859-60 of more than three millions. In 1860 there was received a considerable relief from the public debt by a sum of 2,145,000*l.* by the cessation of the long annuities, but in 1859-60 the charge on account of these terminable annuities was increased beyond that amount, being 2,546,000*l.* Deducting that sum from the expenditure of 1859-60, the amount stood at 67,471,000*l.*, while that of 1863-4 was something above 66,000,000*l.*, so that excluding the amount for terminable annuities, the expenditure for last year was less than that of 1859-60 by the amount he had stated. The expenditure of last year was 67,056,000*l.*, the revenue was 70,003,561*l.*, showing a surplus of above 3,000,000*l.*; but from this was to be taken the expenditure on fortifications by 800,000*l.*, and if this was deducted from the surplus it still stood at 2,352,000*l.* The revenue was estimated at 68,171,000*l.*, while the actual receipt was 70,208,000*l.* The customs were estimated at 22,000,000*l.*, but they yielded 23,232,000*l.*; the estimate of the excise was about 17,624,000*l.*, but it yielded 18,207,000*l.*; the property-tax, estimated at over 8,000,000*l.*, yielded 9,317,000*l.* The total decrease in customs for last year, as compared with the previous year, was put down at 1,200,000*l.*, but the actual decrease was 802,000*l.* The revenue derived from the duty on corn was less last year than that of the year before by 200,000*l.*, thus

showing the moderation of price at which that article was supplied to the people. The wine-duty increased by 150,000*l.*, and spirits by 200,000*l.*, and there was also an increase on the tobacco-duty. There was a loss on tea of 930,000*l.* The excess of excise revenue over the estimate was owing to the improvement in the condition of the people of the country. There was the largest increase of revenue from malt ever known, amounting to over 700,000*l.* The China indemnity, which was estimated at 450,000*l.*, had reached 430,000*l.* only. He urged that by a comparison of the revenue of the country for one year with another there was afforded a test of the growth of the prosperity of the people. After deducting the miscellaneous receipts and the China indemnity, the revenue of 1862-3 stood at 67,850,000*l.*, and that of 1863-4 was 67,173,000*l.*, being a decrease of 677,000*l.*; but when it was remembered that the reduction of taxation last year amounted to more than three millions, the actual increase of the revenue had exceeded that sum in the last twelve months. Going back to the year 1860-61, since that year no new taxes having been imposed, he showed that there was a gross receipt of revenue of 70,283,000*l.*, and the receipt of 1863-64 was less by something over a million. But since 1862 there had been reductions in the income-tax and the tea-duties, &c., showing altogether a diminution of taxes of more than 6,000,000*l.* The real diminution of taxes in the last three years had been 6,638,000*l.* The revenue had decreased by only 1,760,000*l.*, so that, taking reduction of taxation into consideration, it had actually increased by more than 5,000,000*l.*, or at the rate of about 1,400,000*l.* a-year. Since the year 1859 the revenue had grown at the rate of 1,200,000*l.*; and since 1853 it had grown full a million a-year on an average, so that it might be taken that the revenue increased on the whole at the rate of over a million per annum. Referring to the liquidation of debt over the last year, he stated that a million of Exchequer Bonds had been paid off, and other liquidations of the capital of the debt had been effected, which amounted to above three millions. The sum paid for terminable annuities in liquidation of debt was 1,400,000*l.* The account of debt showed that 4,146,000*l.* had been applied to the liquidation of debt. Perpetual annuities had been converted into terminable annuities to the extent of above 400,000*l.* Turning to the consideration of the national debt, he stated that the actual capital was 791,574,000*l.* In 1853-4 the lowest point that the debt reached was 769,082,000*l.* The Russian increased it to a large extent, but since that it had decreased by above 16,000,000*l.* The decrease in the debt since 1855 was above 69,000,000*l.*, and the charge for interest had now decreased by about 6,000,000*l.* a-year. He then entered into a consideration of the general trade of the country, showing that in 1861 the imports were 217,481,000*l.*; in 1862 they were 225,216,000*l.*; in 1863 they were 248,980,000*l.* The exports in 1860 were 125,000,000*l.*; in 1861, 124,000,000*l.*; in 1863 they stood at 140,600,000*l.* Including foreign and colonial exports, the total exports in last year were 195,000,000*l.*, while the exports and imports together for last year were 444,950,000*l.* This movement of our trade represented nearly a million and a half of money for every working day of the year, and the great increase had taken place since that period when the removal of trammels on trade had been the policy of Parliament. These facts not only showed the vigorous prosperity of the country, but were a pledge that England was to be the champion of peace against all the world. While referring these great improvements to the change in the commercial policy of the country, he did not deny that other elements had been at work towards the attainment of that end, but it was a remarkable fact that at those times when the legislature acted in the direction towards the liberation of commerce the greatest results had followed. Such was the case, in the three last years when changes of this kind were made; and in 1853, when a similar policy was pursued, the exports, as compared with those of 1852, a year of unexampled prosperity, increased by a large amount, reaching the sum of 98,000,000*l.* A similar event occurred in 1860, a year of a bad harvest and general depression, as compared with 1859, one of great prosperity, when the exports increased by 900,000*l.*, while a like result followed in 1862 and 1863. Touching on the question of the paper-duty, he admitted that there had been a great increase in the import of paper, but there were no means of ascertaining that there had been a proportionate decrease in the product of the British manufacture. But there had at least been an immense increase in the demand for the materials for paper-making, while there had been a considerable increase in the export of British-made paper; the price had been reduced beyond the amount indicated by the duty; the diminution in the number of paper-makers, which was steadily going on until the repeal of the duty, had absolutely stopped; while the expense of manufacture had greatly decreased; and all these circumstances must be taken as proofs that the trade had not suffered to the extent which had been predicted. With reference to the high export duty on foreign rags, he announced that an arrangement for a reduction of the duty by France was in progress. Taking up the spirit-duties, he stated that a considerable portion of the revenue was obtained from that source. In the years 1869-60 the duty raised was 12,301,000*l.*, but a portion of that really belonged to 1860-61, so that the notion that there had been no augmentation of the receipts on British spirits since the alteration in the duty was erroneous. The real amount for 1859-60

was 11,756,000*l.*, in 1860 it was 12,168,000*l.*, in 1861 it was 12,267,000*l.*, in 1862 it was 12,102,000*l.*, and in 1863-4 it was 12,638,000*l.*; so that there had been an increase in the receipts of above 800,000*l.* The spirit-duty had varied in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively exactly in proportion to the prosperity or distress of each country. While considering the question of the spirit-duties it was necessary to take into account the change which was taking place in the national taste for milder liquors. The export trade in spirits, had, however, increased. As regarded the wine-duties, the imports had risen in respect of the wines from Portugal by 25 per cent.; those from Spain by 75 per cent.; and on those from France the increase of imports amounted to over 300 per cent. The import of colonial wines had considerably diminished, as might have been expected. The consumption of wine in the last year as compared with 1859, showed an increase of about 55 per cent. In regard to the tobacco-duties, there had been a considerable increase in the imports of manufactured tobacco, such as cigars and cavendish, a result caused by the alteration in the duty last year; but this had not interfered with the import of raw tobacco, for that had increased from 25,000,000*l.* to above 60,000,000*l.*, while the revenue had increased by 290,000*l.* Speaking of the trade of this country with France, he showed that since 1859 the imports from France had more than doubled, while the exports from this country thither had risen from about 9,000,000*l.* to above 22,000,000*l.* With all this favourable condition of the country it was to be noted that, excluding Lancashire, the pauperism of the country was decreasing, or at least stationary. Coming to the estimates for 1864-65, he stated that the charge for the funded and unfunded debt might be taken at 26,400,000*l.*; the charges on the Consolidated Fund were estimated at 1,930,000*l.*; the estimate for the army was 14,844,000*l.*, for the navy, 10,440,000*l.*; for the collection of the revenue, 4,692,000*l.*; for the packet service, 883,000*l.*; the miscellaneous estimates were taken at 7,628,000*l.*; and the estimated expenditure for the year stood at 66,890,000*l.* Having pointed out that the increase of expenditure since 1859 might be taken at above 4,000,000*l.*, he proceeded to state that the estimate of receipts from customs, for the coming year, was 23,150,000*l.*; from the excise, 18,030,000*l.*; from stamps, 9,320,000*l.*; from taxes, 3,250,000*l.*; from income-tax, 8,600,000*l.*; from the Post Office, 3,950,000*l.*; from Crown lands, 310,000*l.*; from miscellaneous receipts, 2,250,000*l.*; and from indemnities from China and Japan, 600,000*l.* The total estimated revenue was 69,460,000*l.*, and the probable surplus of income over the estimated expenditure of 66,890,000*l.*, would be 2,590,000*l.* With regard to the disposition of the surplus, it was proposed to reduce the duty on the corn imported from a shilling a quarter to threepence a hundred-weight. A change would be made in the duty on licenses for the sale of tea in the rural districts from 1*l.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a loss to the revenue of 10,000*l.* The duty on licenses for hawkers having two horses would be reduced to 4*l.* There would be an equalisation of duties payable on entering into ecclesiastical benefices under 300*l.* a-year to about 5*l.*, the scale diminishing gradually to nothing in the case of benefices of the value of 50*l.* a-year. The duty on proxies for voting in joint-stock companies would be reduced from 6*d.* to 1*d.* There would be a reduction in the duty on letters of attorney for receiving money. He proposed to legalise the practice of marine re-insurance on the payment of a shilling stamp; and he proposed to extend to refreshment-houses the power possessed by magistrates to license them which was now applicable to public-houses. He did not intend to deal with the taxation of charities, but inquiries were being made with a view to future action. With regard to the remainder of the surplus, deducting the loss of 10,000*l.* on tea-licenses, there had been this year an unusual number of claimants upon it. The largest and most important reduction he proposed was in the article of sugar, which he conceived had the first claim for consideration. Having pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the question of a reduction of the sugar-duties, he stated that at present there was a classified scale of duty, and he proceeded to show the development of consumption under that system, and argued that under all the circumstances opinion and authority were in favour of a classified duty in preference to a uniform charge. He detailed the plans of classification which were mooted, the first of which was the imposition of one duty for refined and another for unrefined sugar; another was to have one rate of duty on refined and unrefined, but another on liquid sugar; a third plan was a uniform duty on all sugars; and a fourth was to have a classification of duty on each kind of sugar. He utterly threw aside the first of these plans, and expressed himself in favour of a scale something on the basis of the present system. He desired that the form of the duty should be adopted which should least interfere with the natural course of trade. The present duty on sugars was—on refined, 18*s.* 4*d.*; and on others of different qualities, 16*s.* 4*d.*, 13*s.* 10*d.*, and 12*s.* 8*d.* It was proposed to adhere to the dividing points of the present classes, but to reduce the amount from 18*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.* 10*d.*, from 16*s.* to 11*s.* 8*d.*, from 13*s.* 10*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, from 12*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.*, and a new class of duty on inferior sugar would be created at 8*s.* 2*d.* The effect would be to place the sugar-duty at 1*s.* per cwt. lower than it ever had been. This alteration would cause a diminution of revenue at once amounting to 1,701,900*l.*, but the net actual loss for the coming year would be 1,330,000*l.* The surplus would thus

be reduced to 1,250,000*l.* Addressing himself to the demand for a reduction in the malt-tax, he asked if the House would allow him to appropriate the remainder of the surplus to that object. Having argued with great minuteness the case for and against such a reduction, he announced that there was no intention of proposing any reduction in the malt-duty. Taking up the subject of the income-tax, he reviewed its history, the policy on which it was established, and its operation on those on whom it was imposed, taking occasion to state that the alterations made last year had greatly relieved its severity. He stated his belief, from long experience, that the existence of the income-tax as a permanent duty, was inconsistent with the achievement of a judicious public economy, an object towards which, despite the great and growing prosperity of the country, considering the co-existence of large pauperism with that prosperity, it was the duty of Parliament carefully to direct its attention and its efforts. He did not, however, now ask the House to remodel or to abolish the income-tax, but to address itself to the reduction of that tax, and therefore he proposed to take a penny in the pound off the income-tax. The ultimate loss by this reduction would be 1,200,000*l.*, and the immediate loss would be 800,000*l.* This would leave a surplus of 430,000*l.* Adverting to the duty on fire insurances, he said that the Government did not think that any large reduction of that duty should interfere with the other reductions in taxation he had proposed. The duty on fire insurances was 1,700,000*l.*, two-thirds of which was levied on property, and the remainder on industry or stock in trade; and it was proposed to reduce the duty from 3*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* so far as stock in trade was concerned. With a view to test the principle of recovery of the revenue after reduction of duty, which had been so strenuously asserted, the reduction to take place from 1st July. The financial result of this would be a gross loss of 283,000*l.* The result of the proposed reductions would on the whole be a loss of revenue which would amount to 2,332,000*l.*; while the relief from taxation would reach to above 3,000,000*l.* The surplus would remain only at 238,000*l.* He concluded by stating that these deductions would, he hoped, be deemed satisfactory by the House and the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD expressed his satisfaction with the Budget. Mr. CAVE hoped the reduction of duty on tea licences would be extended beyond the limits of Parliamentary boroughs. Mr. HUBBARD was much disappointed at the view which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken of the question of fire insurances. Mr. WHITE and Mr. DUNLOP expressed general approval. Mr. WHITESIDE was disappointed with that part of the financial statement which dealt with the spirit-duties, a question in which Ireland was deeply interested. There never was a time when illicit distillation was more rife in Ireland than it was at the present moment, in consequence of the excessive duty put upon the article by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. MORRITT said he should certainly persist in his motion respecting the malt-tax. Mr. KINNAIRD hoped on moral grounds there would be no reduction of the duty on spirits; Lord C. HAMILTON advocated a reduction of the duty in the interests of public morality. Mr. NORRIS hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take into his consideration the propriety of readjusting the licence duties on the sale of beer, which operated very unequally in certain cases. Mr. M'MAHON joined the member for the University of Dublin and the member for Tyrone in their expression of regret that the spirit-duties had not been reduced. He spoke not in the interest of the distillers, nor on moral grounds, but in the interest of tillage only. He hoped that an agitation would be at once commenced to obtain free tillage, so that the farmer might be allowed to make spirits from his corn if he chose, sugar from his beet-root, and to grow tobacco. Mr. BENTINCK complained that Mr. Gladstone had thought it proper not to imply, but assert, that something almost amounting to a stigma attached to those who in any way wished to uphold or promote protection, which was now supposed to be scouted in every part of the world. He hoped the first act of a really strong and patriotic Government would be to re-enact the duties on paper. (Oh, oh!) Mr. CHILDERS thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's present Budget would add considerably to his character and reputation. He thought that the reduction of fire insurance was not exactly that which would be the most satisfactory. It would have been better if the right hon. gentleman had proposed to reduce the whole duty by 6*d.* this year, and a prospective 6*d.* in the following year. Mr. HENLEY criticised Mr. Gladstone's argument respecting the malt-duty. Mr. MAGUIRE hoped that next year the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give due consideration to the case of Irish spirits and to the claims of the paper-makers to equal justice with the foreign manufacturers. Mr. BASS contended that a reduction of the malt-tax would prove recuperative. Mr. MALINS objected to the unsatisfactory nature of the proposal respecting fire insurance. After some remarks from Sir F. Goldsmid, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Caird,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to various objections, and the chairman was ordered to report progress.

After some questions, some bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock.

KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES.

On Friday, in reply to Sir A. Agnew, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received information on the subject of kidnapping Irishmen who had been

induced to go to the United States. Lord Lyons had been instructed to make representations on the subject to the Government of the United States, and further to call on them in future to protect British subjects who might be induced under false pretences, to proceed to the United States.

THE CONFERENCE.

Sir H. VERNEY asked if in the conference about to assemble the interests of the people of Schleswig and Holstein would be represented and protected. Lord PALMERSTON said they would. In the first place, there would be a representative of their lawful sovereign; next, there would be a representative of the two German Powers who had taken up arms on the alleged ground of enforcing engagements connected with those two Duchies; and, thirdly, there would be, he hoped, a representative of the Diet, who, though it had nothing to do with Schleswig, would take care of the interests of Holstein.

MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in a petition of Mr. Alfred Smee relative to the St. Mary's, Sydenham, burial-ground; and, further, into the existence, increase, and nature of the conventual and monastic communities, societies, or institutions in England, Wales, and Scotland. In calling the attention of the House to what he considered the singular circumstances connected with the burial-ground referred to, and the burials in it, he gave a narrative of the proceedings of the community, order, or establishment called the Oratory, at Brompton, which, in his opinion, showed that these institutions ought to be inquired into. In his belief, he said, this burial-ground and this community were beyond the purview of the law. He then dwelt at much length upon the unparalleled extension of conventual and monastic establishments and Roman Catholic religious societies in this country as well as in France and other Continental States, where, he said, they had acquired a dangerous political character.

Sir G. GREY said Mr. Newdegate, in his opinion, had not assigned sufficient reasons for the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The Government had no power to interfere in the matter of the cemetery, except on sanitary grounds. If there had been anything illegal in the proceedings of the community referred to, the law was competent to provide a remedy. The hon. member had stated that the Italian Parliament had been legislating for the suppression of monasteries, and no doubt steps of that kind had been taken, but the hon. gentleman must remember that this country possessed a remedy in the Statute of Mortmain, while the Italians were not so favourably situated. He did not think that any good results would arise from any inquiry into the subject, but that it would rather tend to foster religious discussions and disputes.

Lord E. HOWARD complained of the tone of Mr. Newdegate's speech, and of the calumnious attacks made upon his own family in the petition. With regard to the Oratory, any acts of that society supposed to be illegal were cognisable by the ordinary tribunals of the country. As to the increase of conventual establishments, most of them were merely educational.

Mr. NEATE thought Mr. Newdegate deserved the thanks of the House for calling its attention to the character of the institution at Brompton.

Mr. O'HAGAN defended the institution, to which men of the highest character belonged, and which, he said, had been grossly slandered.

After some remarks from Sir G. BOWYER,

Mr. P. LONG, on behalf of the hon. member for North Warwickshire, repudiated all intention to say anything which could be twisted even by Roman Catholic ingenuity—(Oh, oh!)—into an attack on persons or families. He had only assailed institutions. If he were a Roman Catholic member, he should not dream of opposing a notice of this sort. In common with other members he had that morning received a printed paper entitled, "Facts on Nuns and Nunneries," in which were given various instances of the ill-treatment, in nunneries, of young women, who had been seduced—not practically seduced—(laughter)—but torn from their families, shut up in these nunneries, detained there against their will, and their persons denied to their friends. Either these were facts or falsehoods, and if he were a Roman Catholic, he should demand to have a committee appointed to disprove them.

Sir P. O'BRIEN said that the hon. gentleman who had just spoken on the opposite side of the House, and who was a follower of the right hon. gentleman the member for Bucks, would, if he had studied the speeches of his leader, have found it laid down as a maxim that "insolence is not sarcasm, and violence is not invective." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The House then divided. The numbers were—

Ayes	113
Noes	80
Majority against Mr. Newdegate's amendment	33

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS OF DUBLIN.

Mr. GREGORY called attention to the proposal to put the scientific institutions of Dublin under the management of the Royal Dublin Society. He condemned the proposal, and urged that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter. Sir R. PEEL said the Government had no objection to such a committee. After some further discussion the matter dropped, it being understood that a committee would be granted.

NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. MOFFATT called attention to the working of the new Bankruptcy Act, which he contended

was a failure. It had enormously increased the number of bankruptcies, and operated not only against creditors, but against honest debtors. Mr. MURRAY took a similar view, and urged that amendments should be made in the law without delay. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that there were defects in the Act, and the Government would be glad that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into them. After a few words from Mr. MALINS, the matter dropped.

THE STEAM RAMS.

Sir L. PALK called the attention of the ATTORNEY GENERAL to a rule obtained for a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo to obtain evidence against the steam rams detained at Birkenhead, and asked how long this investigation was likely to take, and the probable expense of it; whether the trial of the Birkenhead ironclads would be postponed from May next until this information was obtained; and why this rule was not applied for when the vessels were first detained. He prefaced these inquiries by remarks upon the proceedings of the Government in connection with the seizure of the rams, insisting upon the *bona fides* of Messrs. Laird in the matter, and accusing the Government of one-sided neutrality.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was precluded by the forms of the House from saying more than simply answering the questions.

BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG.

Mr. DILLWYN called attention to a telegraphic despatch which appeared in the *Times* of the 6th inst., relative to the bombardment of Sonderborg by the Prussians without previous intimation, and asked if her Majesty's Government had received information whether such account was substantially correct; and, if so, what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to recall the Prussian Government to a sense of the necessity of carrying on war in accordance with the usages of civilised nations. These questions were introduced by comments upon the proceedings of the Prussian authorities, and especially upon the "outrage" referred to. He suggested that some strong measure should be resorted to on our part, short, he said, of an act of war—such as sending a fleet to the Baltic—in behalf of Denmark.

Mr. OSBORNE said he had hoped that Mr. Dillwyn would have contented himself with putting his questions, with a simple protest, and was astonished to hear his proposal of sending a fleet to the Baltic, in the cause of the Danes, without any discussion in that House. He complained of the Dano-German papers laid before Parliament having been "put through the mill," many of the most important of these papers being extracts. After criticisms upon what he termed our blundering diplomacy, and upon the coming conference, which, he said, would be only a political picnic—he inquired when the conference on the Dano-German question would assemble; and if any proposition for consulting the wishes of the population in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein had been received from the French Government. He wanted likewise to know what had become of the Treaty of 1852, and whether her Majesty's Government intended to abide by that treaty.

Lord PALMERSTON said the policy of the Government had been from the first plain and simple—to prevent war, and after hostilities had commenced to restore peace. They had not thrown over the Treaty of 1852; on the contrary, not only the British Government, but every Power that had signed that treaty, equally maintained it, and was bound to uphold the integrity of Denmark. Her Majesty's Government believed the conference would be productive of beneficial results, that it would succeed in reconciling parties who were now differing, and that it would put an end to the contest that was now raging. No answer had yet been received from the Diet of their intention to send a representative to the conference, and in order to give them time to consider the question it was arranged that the conference should be postponed from the 12th till the 20th of April. If the Diet had not made up their minds by that time the conference would take place without further postponement. France was prepared to maintain the Treaty of 1852, and he hoped the other signatories to the treaty would take the same course. The proposition for consulting the wishes of the population of the Duchies was not meant as a basis, but was merely a suggestion.

My hon. friend has his opinions; but I do not think they are partaken by the country at large. (Hear, hear.) Although my hon. friend is very abundant in his criticisms, I am really quite at a loss to understand what he would have done if he had had the management of affairs. (Mr. B. OSBORNE: Let it alone.) My hon. friend, therefore, would have been a party to a treaty—(Mr. B. OSBORNE: I would not have made it)—by which this country was bound to acknowledge a certain Sovereign as King of the countries under the sway of the Danish Crown, and to respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy; and in spite of the general opinion that this country was bound in honour and in interest to endeavour to maintain that treaty, he would have done nothing but sit still with his hands in his pockets, as he is doing now. (A laugh, and "Hear, hear.") I do not think that such a course would have been to the credit of the Government or to the satisfaction of the country at large. (Hear, hear.) We may be wrong, and he may be right, but such, at least, is our opinion on the matter. (Hear, hear.) We endeavoured to persuade other countries to fall into our views, and we trust we have accomplished, or are about to accomplish, a considerable step in assembling a conference with the object of restoring peace. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the bombardment of Sonderborg, he feared the facts were as stated, and that many non-

combatants had lost their lives. The Government had directed inquiry to be made into it, but had not as yet received an answer from her Majesty's representative at Berlin. But the invasion of the Duchies was in itself an unjust measure, and the proceedings of the German troops had certainly not been in keeping with the practice of modern times.

Mr. KINGLAKE noticed the conflict of views among the Powers that were to meet in conference on the subject of a basis. He looked upon the conference, he said, as mainly useful (if useful at all) as a means of enabling her Majesty's Government to retreat from the position into which they had got, because he believed that to put forward the Treaty of 1852 in the way they did, and to endeavour to force it upon those who had never been consulted, was a policy entirely inconsistent with the principles which they themselves had loudly proclaimed. (Cheers.)

General PEEL thought these questions had not been properly treated, and when the world heard of the House being convulsed with laughter they would think it added insult to injury.

The noble lord said there was nothing in the Blue-books that could lead the Danes to believe they might expect assistance from us. I am afraid there is a great deal that will not be found in the Blue-books—(cheers)—but I well remember the words used by the noble lord himself at the end of the last session, when he said, that if the Duchies were invaded, Denmark would not stand alone. (Renewed cheering.) I thought at the moment that that was a very indiscreet declaration for the Prime Minister to make, but I entirely relied on it. (Hear, hear.) And afterwards, when I heard Germans talk very angrily about enforcing their claims against Denmark, I used to say, "Take care; we are bound to resist it." But their reply was, "Oh no; you will not resist. Denmark will be left alone." (Hear, hear.) And it appears they knew the noble lord much better than I did. (Hear, hear.)

These questions the House had a right to put, and he ventured to promise the Government that they would get an opportunity of answering them.

Mr. PEACOCKE thought it most impolitic that the noble lord should come down and use such strong and aggravating expressions towards Austria and Prussia at the very time he was about to meet them at the table of a conference. (Hear, hear.) If the noble lord's language towards those Powers had been more conciliatory, it would have rendered more likely the attainment of a practical and pacific result.

Mr. BEAUMONT had hoped that they would that night have heard from the noble lord something to indicate that he meant to represent the feelings of what ought to be the Liberal party on that question—(Hear, hear)—something to indicate that he desired to consult the wishes of the people of these States before giving additional authority to treaties which had been the cause of so much disturbance in Northern Europe. (Hear.) If the noble lord, instead of seeking to give further authority to treaty stipulations which had produced so much confusion, had sought to withdraw Denmark and the German Confederation from their unnatural relation, he would have better deserved the thanks of the country than he now did. (Hear, hear.) He had hoped that something might have come from these conferences, but from what had been said that night he feared with the hon. member for Liskeard that when the House sat there on the 1st of next April it would have nothing to do but make speeches over their decent burial. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped, and the House went into committee of supply *pro forma*.

The Life Annuities and Life Assurances Bill was read a second time, after a short explanation of its object by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

On Monday Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that on Thursday, on the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, he should move by way of amendment a resolution relative to the sugar-duties.

Colonel BARTLELOT gave notice that on Thursday next he would move as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair that the consideration of the duties upon sugar be postponed until the House shall have had the opportunity of considering the expediency of the reduction of the duty upon malt.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. HORSMAN asked whether Ministers, before they determined upon the advice they would give to the Crown in reference to any engagements entered into at the coming conference, would submit such engagements to the consideration of Parliament, so as to obtain the consent of Parliament before they advised their ratification by the Crown.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was not the practice, nor was it in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, that the Crown should ask the advice of Parliament with respect to engagements which it might be advised were proper to be contracted. By international usage the only ground upon which a sovereign could refuse to ratify engagements made by a duly authorised plenipotentiary, acting of course upon instructions, was that he had entered into such engagements either without instructions or against instructions. If a plenipotentiary went beyond his instructions, he did that which was not authorised by his instructions, and therefore he acts either without instructions or against instructions. (A laugh.)

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BILL.

On the order for resuming the debate on going into committee upon the Government Annuities Bill, Mr. AYBTON examined at considerable length the reasons assigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the measure, deprecating Government interference

with friendly societies, and urging that there should be a searching inquiry into the real character of the bill. He supported the amendment of Sir M. Farquhar, to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. HUBBARD observed that, although upon principle it was undesirable for the Government to undertake functions of this character, there were offices of this kind which it might fairly take upon itself, and that on the face of it this was a measure which the House might entertain. He suggested modifications of the scheme, and supported the proposal for referring the bill to a select committee. Colonel SYKES likewise supported the amendment.

Mr. HANKEY objected to the principle of the bill, and opposed the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after intimating his willingness, on the part of the Government, to consent to refer the bill to a select committee, but not to give the committee power to send for persons, papers, and records, replied to objections urged against the bill, and explained the remarks he had made upon certain life-assurance societies and trade unions.

Sir M. FARQUHAR said if the proposal to refer the bill to a select committee should be adopted by the House, he should, when the committee was nominated, move that it be empowered to send for persons, papers, and records, in order that witnesses might be examined on the whole measure.

Sir F. KELLY entered into explanations in defence of one of the societies which had been inculpated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought the bill, with modifications, would be a great public benefit.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Upon the vote of 5,708,983 $\frac{1}{2}$., for general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, a long debate took place, in the course of which Mr. O'REILLY instituted a comparison between the cost of the British and French armies, in all the details of the charges, which showed that, in most of them, those of the British army were nearly double those of the French army, calculated per man of the respective forces. In the course of his general reply, Lord HARTINGTON gave details relating to the effects of the Limited Enlistment Act. The vote was ultimately agreed to.

Various other votes were likewise agreed to, after discussion.

On the vote of 40,549 $\frac{1}{2}$., for administration of martial law, Lord HOTHAM called attention to the course adopted in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and the Inniskilling Dragoons, and its effect on the discipline and good order of the army. The Marquis of HARTINGTON could not conceive what public object could be served by the speech of Lord Hotham. He defended the course pursued by the military authorities, and the answers he had given to inquiries, in the case of Colonel Crawley. The discussion was continued by Sir W. FRASER, Mr. HUNT, Lord LOVAIN, Colonel DICKSON, and Mr. HEADLAM. The vote was agreed to, and the chairman was then ordered to report progress.

THE CHURCH-BUILDING AND NEW PARISHES ACTS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Church-Building and New Parishes Acts.

Mr. HADFIELD asked whether the new parishes would be allowed to levy Church-rates upon the people of this country.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the bill was recommended by a select committee, and the same as introduced last year. It would not in any way interfere with Church-rates. The law would be left as it stood. If any amendments could be suggested he would be most happy to consider them.

After a few words from Mr. R. MILLS, leave was given to introduce the bill.

The House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

AN ENGLISH STATESMAN.—The Duke of Newcastle was hardly judged for the faults in the management of the Crimean campaign, and was blamed for what were really the defects of a system. He had the mortification of being set aside as incapable—a sore mortification, indeed, to a man with a due share of the pride of intellect. But during the time that he took his seat in the House of Lords as one who had been tried and found wanting, never did he manifest any resentment for the hard measure he had received, never did he evince any pique, or seize on any of the many opportunities that offered of recrimination. He was too high-minded and just a man to be swayed a hair's-breadth in his public conduct by any personal consideration. He acted as if he had never been aggrieved, never had had a slight put upon him, never had felt the smart of an unmerited mortification. He bore fortune's buffets as one in suffering all that suffered nothing, like the man Hamlet wore in his heart of hearts. We hardly know of another instance of a man in similar circumstances who put himself so completely beside himself, if we may so express it, as regarded past grievances, looking to nothing but present duty. How excellently he acquitted himself of his charge in America we need not call to mind, nor how efficiently and conscientiously he discharged the duties of his office. Nor need we say how affectionately he is regarded in private life, where his frank, unpretending manners and cordiality made themselves most pleasingly felt.—*Examiner*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

DÜPPEL IN DANGER.

A Prussian despatch, dated Gravenstein, April 11th, says:—"The Danish batteries have been silenced. Several heavy pieces of ordnance have been dismounted, and much of the upper part of the entrenchments, from No. 1 to No. 6, has been shot away. The Düppel windmill, which served the Danes both as a powder-magazine and observatory, has been destroyed. The Prussian troops in Jutland have advanced northwards. They drove the Danes out of Horsens after a short engagement, and subsequently advanced by way of Hansted."

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* of yesterday publishes the following telegram, dated Flensburg, April 11:—"The fire from the Düppel bastions was to-day very feeble. Three of them were quite silent. The Danes are preparing to evacuate their entrenchments."

AMERICA.

The Arabia has arrived with advices from New York to April 1st. A heavy and long spell of easterly winds has driven the ice from North Bay, and scattered it profusely along the south coast. The harbour of Halifax was blocked for two days by a heavy field of ice extending east and west as far as the eye could reach. The paddle-boxes of the Arabia were damaged by ice, which was, however, soon repaired. The following is a summary of the news:—

NEW YORK, March 29.

General Forrest's attack upon Union City, Western Tennessee, on the 24th, resulted in the capture of the town and 500 Federals. Immediately afterwards Forrest entered Kentucky, and on the 25th occupied Paducah, on the Ohio River, from which he removed many valuable spoils. He also attacked the fort, but for want of heavy cannon was compelled to desist. Two Federal gunboats from Cairo opened fire to dislodge his forces, during which a large portion of the city was destroyed. Forrest then retired.

Admiral Porter's official despatches indicate that Fort De Russay was surprised and captured while the greater portion of the garrison were upon scouting expeditions. The actual Federal captures were 250 prisoners and eight cannon. The reported surrender of Alexandria was mentioned.

Deserters report that General Polk had joined forces with General Johnston at Dalton; also that the Confederates were moving their artillery to the front, indicating an early advance upon General Thomas at Ringgold.

The President, Generals Grant and Halleck, and Mr. Stanton held a consultation at Washington on Sunday. It was reported that General Meade was to be removed, and that active commands would be offered to Generals McClellan and Fremont.

President Lincoln on the 26th issued a proclamation defining and restricting his previous amnesty proclamation.

NEW YORK, March 31.

A conflict between the soldiers and civilians occurred at Charleston, Illinois, on the 28th, in which between twenty and thirty contrabands were killed or wounded. The civilians were driven from the town, but have intrenched themselves at Gidding's Mills. Outbreaks in other districts in Illinois were also threatened. General Heintzelman, commanding that department, had called for 5,000 troops to suppress insurrection.

Latest accounts up to the night of the 29th report General Forrest at Edysville, Kentucky, thirty-five miles east of Paducah.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Generals Grant and Meade have left Washington for Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, April 1 (Evening).

The Confederates made a reconnaissance from Alexandria up the Red River to Natchitoches, capturing 200 prisoners and 4 cannon.

Money easy. Gold 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. Exchange on London, 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 181.

The Emperor and Empress Maximilian—the former having nearly recovered—are expected to embark at Trieste to-morrow for Mexico.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of the Punishment of Rape Bill, the object of which was to provide for whipping in cases where more than one person was concerned in the commission of the offence. A brief discussion followed, and the bill was read a second time.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved for a copy of the correspondence relating to the reprieve of George Hall, convicted of murder at Warwick. He condemned the manner in which the Royal prerogative of mercy was exercised by the Home Secretary, and asked whether Townley could at any future time obtain his liberty.

The LORD CHANCELLOR complained of the criticisms upon the Home Secretary, and vindicated his conduct. His lordship added that he should prefer to see cases of the kind dealt with by some constituted quasi tribunal rather than by Home Secretaries. He was not sure about Townley, but he believed he could not obtain his release. The Earl of CARNARVON withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Devizes.

Mr. WHITE gave notice that on that day month he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the present system of taxation. Mr. DILLWYN fixed his motion as to the Irish Church for that day month. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice of opposition to the resolution for lowering the fire insurance duty on stock in trade; and Mr. HUBBARD gave notice of an amendment that the reduction should be to 1s. instead of 1s. 6d.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of a motion for the first open day to the effect that no new engagements ought

to be entered into at the forthcoming Conference without their being previously made known to Parliament.

Captain JERVIS called attention to the grievances of Indian officers, and complained that the promises made to them on the amalgamation of the Indian army with the British army as to pensions, &c., had not been carried out. He moved a resolution to the effect that it was expedient that the assurance which had been given should be fulfilled. Sir DE LACY EVANS and Colonel SYKES supported the motion. Sir C. WOOD said these officers were entitled to full justice, but he contended that the majority of them had gained more than they had lost by the arrangements which had been made. He was preparing, however, to meet the objections, and in the mean time he urged that the motion should be withdrawn. Captain JERVIS consented to this, and after a brief discussion the motion was withdrawn.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord ROBERT CECIL moved a resolution condemning the mutilation of the reports of the inspectors of schools by the Committee of Council. He contended that the committee deliberately cut out from the reports all observations which told against their views. He especially alluded to the case of Mr. Morell and the alterations of his reports. Mr. WALTER seconded the motion. Mr. LOWE said [his attention had been called to disparaging comments as to Protestantism which had appeared in a report of a Roman Catholic inspector, and he had taken means to prevent the recurrence of such a thing. That was the basis of the charge which had been preferred by the noble lord. The Privy Council had simply insisted that their instructions should be carried out, and he contended it would be most injudicious to allow the decisions of the Privy Council to be criticised by the inspectors. A very brief discussion followed, in which Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Liddell, and Sir G. Grey took part. The House then divided, when the motion was carried by 101 votes to 93. The announcement of this result was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Dillwyn was calling attention to the state of the Patents Museum and Office, when the House was counted out at eight o'clock.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi went yesterday to Chiswick, to visit the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. On his way he called at Cambridge House, and stayed for about a quarter of an hour with Lord Palmerston. As he passed along through the streets the people gathered everywhere to welcome him. He passed through Rotten-row amid lines of carriages on each side, and hundreds of horsewomen. The General's carriage moved only slowly along in order to afford the company the best possible opportunity of catching a glimpse of his calm and collected countenance. At Chiswick there was a sumptuous luncheon, and amongst the company were Earl Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with their ladies, Earl Granville, Viscountess Palmerston, &c. At the solicitation of the Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland, General Garibaldi planted a cedar tree on the lawn in front of the house, to commemorate his visit to Chiswick. The entire company gathered round to witness the interesting ceremony. The General handled the spade with an aptitude which seemed to surprise Sir Joseph Paxton and the head gardener, who were present.

After the visit to Chiswick House, the General, accompanied by his sons, visited Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., at his house in Thurloe-square. Garibaldi's visit having become known, there was a large concourse of persons outside the house, who warmly greeted the distinguished visitor.

In the latter part of the evening the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland invited a select party to meet the General at dinner.

Yesterday General Garibaldi received a deputation, introduced by Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., from the St. Pancras-vestry, at Stafford House. The deputation having presented an address of congratulation and welcome, the General exclaimed:—"Ah! I have a happy recollection of St. Pancras. I know St. Pancras. I fought at St. Pancras on the walls of Rome. I shall not forget St. Pancras here. I am overwhelmed with the kindness by which I have been received in this country, and by the great and noble English people of every class. Tell your vestry and your people that I am very grateful, deeply grateful, for their kind expressions towards me. I remember St. Pancratus very well. I shall not soon forget it. I thank you all very much for your beautiful address."

LANCASTER ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for Lancaster took place yesterday. Three gentlemen were put forward:—Mr. Saunders (Conservative), Mr. Fenwick (Liberal), and Mr. Head (Independent). The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Fenwick. A poll was demanded.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.—It is said that the Government is fully determined to resist the introduction of the Roman Liturgy in the Archdiocese of Lyons, in place of the Gallican, with which the clergy have been so long familiar. Orders have been sent to the Prefect to seize the Papal Bulls to that effect, and to maintain the Concordat at all hazards. Efforts have been made to get up a popular manifestation on the occasion of Cardinal de Bonald's return to Lyons, but, according to private letters, without much effect.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat on the stands to-day, consisted of a limited fresh arrival from Essex and Kent, and of Monday's unsold produce. Although the quantity on offer was very moderate, both red and white qualities met a slow sale, at about stationary prices. With foreign wheat, the market was but moderately supplied. Millers, however, operated to a limited extent in all descriptions, at the rates current on Monday. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at late rates. Malting barley was in limited request, at Monday's decline in prices. Grinding and distilling qualities were steady, at previous currencies. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, on former terms. The supply of oats on sale was tolerably large. For all qualities, the trade ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in prices of 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas were in moderate request, and the quotations ruled firm. In flour, about an average business was transacted at late rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

SUMMARY.

WELCOME to Garibaldi—has been the absorbing emotion of the week, and no foreign visitor, nor indeed any British Sovereign, has ever received a more cordial greeting from the population of London. Garibaldi has conquered all hearts, fused all differences, and evoked sentiments common to the entire English people. The demonstration in his honour as he passed from the Nine Elms Station on Monday to Stafford House was as hearty and spontaneous as the reception of the Princess Alexandra last year. The Italian patriot did not disdain to express his peculiar affection to the common people, has not in the least concealed his democratic views, and is evidently almost overcome with the warmth of his reception in England. His welcome by our reserved aristocracy is hardly less cordial than by the multitude. All artificial barriers seem to fall away before his true and genial nature, and no one fears that Garibaldi will be any more spoiled by the respectful homage of the "Upper Ten Thousand" than by the enthusiasm of the millions. His presence amongst us is acting like a purifying element throughout every grade of society, the effect of which will, we trust, abide when himself has bid farewell to the hospitable shores of Great Britain.

The House of Lords has rejected the appeal in the case of the Alexandra steamer seized at Liverpool, and that vessel will now be released. But the judgment alters nothing either in law or fact. The trial in the case of the Birkenhead steam rams is yet to take place, and in this instance there is not likely to be any miscarriage. They manage these matters better in Scotland, spite of their barbarous legal jargon. The builders of the war steamer Pampero have consented to a verdict for the Crown on condition that the vessel is restored to her owners, who are not to sell it for two years without official consent. Messrs. Laird may perhaps now regret that they did not accept the considerate offer of the Government to purchase their steam rams, and save them the expense of a trial.

The fall of Düppel seems to be at hand. The Prussians are approaching its defences by the slow but sure process of sap, which the Danes are too weak in numbers to interrupt, and the heavy German artillery is at length doing its work. It is said that many of the Danish batteries have been silenced, that several heavy pieces of ordnance have been dismantled, and that much of the upper part of the entrenchments has been destroyed; and there is a report that the defenders of Düppel are about to evacuate their entrenchments. Before the meeting of the Conference next week, the whole of Schleswig will probably be in the hands of its German invaders.

After manifold delays, chiefly in connection with his prospective claims to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Maximilian has definitely accepted the sovereignty of Mexico. There is no doubt that the new Emperor is a well-meaning man, and intends to govern Mexico with impartiality, nor that his rule can hardly fail to be an improvement on the chronic anarchy to which that country has so long been given over.

The overland mail brings the welcome news that the submarine cable between the Persian Gulf and the coast of India has been successfully

laid, and is in excellent working order. When the land communication—a matter of much less difficulty—has been completed, telegraphic intercourse with our Eastern empire will have been restored,—this time by a route which involves much less risk than the Red Sea line.

THE BUDGET.

We shall dispose of the Financial changes, for the present year, which Mr. Gladstone has submitted to Parliament, in as few words as possible. The curiosity of our readers on this head has long since been gratified, and but for our wish to base upon them an observation or two on the financial principles which determine the annual plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we might well deem even a bare description of this year's Budget a work of supererogation.

We are to have a reduction of the Income-tax from sevenpence to sixpence in the pound. We are to have a reduction of Sugar-duties, on the present classification of quality (adding, however, a lower *minimum*) running through all classes of sugar in various proportions, so as to give consumers the benefit of a lighter impost upon the article than in any former year. These are the two main items. Mr. Gladstone also proposes to reduce the Fire Assurance duty on stock in trade from three shillings to one shilling and sixpence, leaving the same duty on property just where it stands. He will, in future, for the convenience of trade, levy the one shilling duty on corn by weight instead of by measure, charging a uniform rate of 3d. a cwt. instead of 1s. a-bushel. He will ask only half-a-crown instead of eleven shillings and sixpence for a license to sell teas from small shopkeepers living in houses under 10l. a-year, and beyond municipal boundaries. Hawkers with one horse now pay 4l.—with two, 4l. on the one, and 8l. on the other. The anomaly arose from legislative inadvertence—he will "place both horses on the same footing" of the smaller charge. He will make a change in the fiscal claim made by the State on presentation to benefices—by which a graduated scale will apply according to the annual value of the benefices, leaving those under 50l. a-year wholly exempt. Proxies employed in the management of joint-stock companies will be charged with a stamp duty of one penny instead of sixpence each. Letters of attorney are to be favoured with a lower stamp-duty, and settlements of property, with a more equitable arrangement. Marine re-assurances are to be legalised, and to pay a shilling duty—and keepers of refreshment-houses and beershops are to enjoy the privilege of obtaining occasional licenses, which will place them for the nonce on the footing of publicans.

Such are the propositions to which Mr. Gladstone will aim to give legislative effect. If, however, any one were to suppose that the announcement and elucidation of them occupied the whole or even the greater part of his three hours' financial statement, he will be greatly mistaken. The right hon. gentleman, as no other Chancellor of the Exchequer before himself ever did, presented a complete analysis of the financial condition of the country, in which, to borrow the just eulogy of the *Daily News*, "he was not unequal to any of his former achievements in breadth and clearness, in copiousness and minuteness, in point and finish, in closeness and variety, in exhaustiveness and fullness and nicety of statement." Let but the reader master this brilliant speech, and he will have a fair notion of the general financial history of this kingdom for the last ten years.

Mr. Gladstone is the only Chancellor of the Exchequer who seems to us to have diligently studied and thoroughly to appreciate what we may call the ethics of taxation. His object is not merely to raise the Ways and Means of the country as conveniently as may be—but to have special regard, quite irrespectively of the amounts to be levied, to the principle of justice. The fiscal system of the United Kingdom, until the changes effected in it by the late Sir Robert Peel, was a huge mass of crudities pervaded by no intelligible principle, reduced to shape by no science, adjusted to the power of endurance by no artistic proportions. The right hon. baronet infused into it the first germ of organisation by conceding the principle of free-trade in corn—a concession which carried with it in a very short interval free-trade in all other commodities. It has been Mr. Gladstone's main object to develop this system, and, assuredly, the beneficial consequences which have flowed from the relief thus given to the pressure of taxation upon the springs of industry have been astounding. By various processes of comparison, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech of Thursday night, exhibited the action and the results of this modern power of commercial freedom, and without directly attacking

the creed of the Protectionist, he threw upon it such a flood of light, in facts and figures, that it shrivelled up and parted with its last remaining spark of life. It is significant enough that of 6,661,000l. of taxation removed since 1860-1, the revenue has recovered all but 1,656,000l., and that during the past year, under a remission of taxation to the extent of 3,703,000l., the income of the Government has sustained a loss of no more than 677,000l.

The present Budget displays noticeable marks of Mr. Gladstone's anxiety so to distribute the burden of annual taxation as to remove inequalities, to correct, or, for the time being, ameliorate anomalies, to give scope to industry and enterprise, to benefit consumers, and to do impartial justice to all classes. Nothing but a conscientious desire to promote these praiseworthy objects could have prompted him to arrange that list of minor changes which figure in the present Budget, which will probably be set down by all but those whose interest they affect as Gladstonian crotchets, and which will add nothing appreciable to the popularity of the Budget. Who but he, while dealing with such vast interest, would have turned aside to redress the fiscal hardships of small rural shopkeepers, or licensed hawkers, or even of poor beneficed clergymen? And as no injustice is too minute to escape his notice, so any inequality, however concealed, will avail to make him turn away from tempting projects. He will not touch the Excise duty on malt. Not merely because experience has proved that the loss to the revenue will not be quickly made up by increased consumption, but because he cannot sensibly reduce the duty without conferring upon England an advantage out of all reasonable proportion to that which would fall to the share of Scotland and Ireland.

With regard to the Income-tax, we cannot profess to concur in Mr. Gladstone's views, though we cannot but highly honour his motives. He looks upon its existence as an incentive to Ministerial and Parliamentary extravagance, and would reserve it, if possible, for extraordinary national emergencies. Possibly, as the House of Commons is now constituted, a gradual reduction of this direct impost acts as a stimulus to a general reduction of taxation—disposes the House to consent to a smaller aggregate of income than it would otherwise require. Standing as a permanent impost of threepence or even fivepence in the pound, it may do little or nothing towards keeping down expenditure. But were it possible to substitute direct taxation for indirect to a much larger extent, we are convinced that its effect would be to promote economy and peace. We, as others, rejoice to be relieved from a portion of the burden which the Government of the country imposes upon us—but, looking to the interests of the country, we cannot help thinking that the reduction had better have been applied in another direction, and that property should be left to feel some of the inconvenience which arises from excessive and reckless expenditure. Wealth bears even now a very inadequate proportion of taxation, as compared with commerce and industry.

On the whole, however, the Budget of the year is a success. No doubt, some features of it will be vigorously assailed—not the reductions, but the modes in which the reductions are to be effected. But there is little ground for apprehension that the financial plan will be put in serious danger by class or party hostilities. Should we remain at peace, as there is every prospect of our doing, and should it be Mr. Gladstone's duty to bring in the Budget of 1865-6, we confidently anticipate that he will have another surplus in his hands, and that he will again employ it in a wise remission of taxation.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

THERE are still a few lords, as would appear from the debate on Monday evening, who would fain compel the Government to give "material aid" to Denmark, and there are many more who appear to regard any unsuccessful employment of her moral influence by England as a national humiliation. We need hardly say we differ from both. As to participating in the hostilities now going on so needlessly in the Kingdom of Denmark, we wonder what would have been the fate of the Ministry, if the country had found itself involved in a contest with the entire strength of Germany—France looking on, Russia standing aloof, and no great object to ourselves, to Europe, or to humanity, to be served even by the most brilliant success, but with ruin staring us in the face in the event of defeat. We are, happily, free from that danger for the present, and we believe the country at large is thankful for it. Nor do we believe that an ineffectual resort to moral influence, especially when it is directed towards a preservation of the peace

between two European peoples, need humble us. We may regret the failure—but why should we be ashamed of it? The attempt is an honourable one, and may well be prompted by the best and highest motives; and we are not aware that the offer of advice, if good in itself, or the urging of remonstrances if justified by the circumstances, is to be accounted a disgrace because rejected by the hotheadedness of those to whom it may have been tendered. There are people, however—we are thankful that they are in a minority—who seem to fancy that it is beneath the dignity of this country to do anything short of dictation in reference to foreign Powers, or to give counsel, or utter a protest, without having its hand upon its sword to enforce it.

We are glad to note the decay of this hectoring spirit. We hail with satisfaction, too, the abatement of it, at least so far as expression goes, in the Palmerston Administration. When the noble Premier declared last autumn that if the territory of Denmark were invaded, she would not stand alone in defence of it, we cannot help thinking that he contemplated taking part in any contest, should one unhappily arise, on the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, and in maintenance of the Treaty of 1852. It appeared to us then, as it appears now, that in view of the alternatives of an infraction of that Treaty, and a European war, his mind had accepted the latter. How long he continued to act upon that determination it is difficult to discover—but, doubtless, to that the somewhat overbearing and threatening language held by our diplomacy was attributable. The noble lord and his colleague the Foreign Secretary did not at that time foresee the awkward position in which such a tone of menace would place the country. They had not then curtly rejected the proposal of the French Emperor for a European Congress. When the King of Denmark died, when Germany became frantic to get hold of Schleswig, when France politely declined to stir, when Russia intimated that it accorded neither with her policy nor her interests to go to war, and when, perhaps, a higher influence was steadily opposed to precipitating a conflict in which members of the same Royal family would be ranged against one another, it was, of course, a matter of necessity to alter the direction of our foreign policy, and to labour strenuously for the maintenance of peace, or, if that could not be done, to keep this country out of the broil. Unfortunately, the change came too late to do complete credit to Ministers. Their earlier tone, contrasted with their later, showed some discrepancy, and upon this the Opposition have fastened with plausibility at least. Lord Derby seemed to have some justification for saying on Monday evening that although he entirely concurred with Earl Russell in thinking that our policy ought to be a peace policy, that of which he complained, and which he felt to be the course least creditable to this country, was holding out menaces, threats, and remonstrances to foreign countries, and at the same time conveying to those countries and to Europe generally an impression that they may safely set at defiance our representations, our threats and our remonstrances.

However, "All's well that ends well." The baulk has had one good result. It has forced Ministers upon a much bolder enunciation of general pacific principles than, under other circumstances, could have been hoped for. Thus the Duke of Argyll says, "It is true that Great Britain held a high position, and had vast influence in Europe, but she was not the arbitrator in the quarrels of continental nations." Earl Russell also said, "The present prosperity and magnificent position of England ought not to be endangered unless great and mighty interests were at stake, and considering the enormous amount of public debt, chiefly created by foreign wars, he thought a policy less likely to involve the nation in foreign quarrels ought to be approved." Lord Granville, moreover, vindicated a policy of peace for this country, and quoted with approbation Mr. Canning's maxim that war ought not to be undertaken because it was just, but to justify entering into it, it must also be urgent and expedient. We sincerely hope that these principles will be remembered on future occasions.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

MR. GLADSTONE was the sole Parliamentary hero of Thursday night. People crowded the House of Commons to hear the financial genius of the day as they rush to a favourite theatre to listen to a great singer or actor. The financial statement is the attraction—this year probably the turning point—of the Session. The Lords made an excuse for rising early and adjourning to the Commons, and even Lord Derby was fain to find standing-room where his intrusion, though tolerated, was unlawful. From early morning patient sight-seers besieged the Strangers' Gal-

lery, and the "interests" likely to be affected by the Budget got possession of the Speaker's Gallery. Bishops and peers crowded themselves into the little space left by the Commons for "illustrious strangers," and hon. members forgot their clubs and their dinners to enjoy the sensation of being spell-bound by the financial conjuror of the Treasury Bench. Mr. Gladstone was equal to the occasion. He more than satisfied the great expectations of his auditors. With the skill of a consummate artist he reviewed the commercial and financial position of the country—almost infusing poetry into his figures—surveyed and fused into a complete picture the successive developments of his financial policy; made sport of the intricacies of the sugar question; tantalised his hearers by elaborating his boons to rural shopkeepers and hawkers; and crowded into the last half-hour of a three hours' oration a description of his several schemes for lightening the taxation of the people to the extent of more than two-and-a-half millions. There was plenty of small criticism of different features of the exposition—for members of Parliament are nothing unless critical—but the effect produced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech was so overpowering that, as Mr. Osborne afterwards said, the Budget might have been passed the same evening.

Mr. Newdegate is well known as an independent member of the Opposition, and still better as a staunch Protestant. In the latter capacity he brought forward, on Friday night, the grievance of Mr. Alfred Smee, brother-in-law of Father Hutchinson, who, after becoming what is called a "pervert," and remaining some eighteen years in connection with the Roman Catholic Oratory at Brompton, left all his property at death to the Order of St. Philip Neri, in the name of Dr. Faber. It was clearly not a case for legislative interference—the will in question being still *sub judice*; but Mr. Newdegate supplemented a long speech, containing some severe and apparently unjustifiable reflections on the Howard family, by a proposal to inquire into the conventual and monastic institutions of Great Britain. The chief interest of this episode centres in the subsequent division. As many as 80 members voted in favour of the proposal, composed chiefly of Conservatives, who may have chosen that opportunity to show their aversion to the new compact between their leaders and the Irish Catholics. It is evident from this division that Mr. Disraeli will find some difficulty in inducing the country squires to assent heartily to the tactics by which the walls of Downing-street are to be scaled.

On the same evening Mr. Moffatt called attention to a question of great importance to the mercantile community—the utter break-down of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. The statistics brought forward showed a very sad state of things. Of 18,133 bankrupts during the two succeeding years, only 1,546 paid dividends, and but 276 had their discharges refused. The Act pleases bankrupts but not creditors, who find that assets considerably diminish under its operation, that the legal expenses of the court are greater than ever, and that the Commissioners are not only inefficient, but continue to give the most conflicting decisions. The Attorney-General lays the chief blame of the failure of the Act upon the House of Lords, who jealously struck out the clause providing for the appointment of a chief judge, but he readily assents on the part of the Lord Chancellor to a committee of inquiry on the subject. The facts stated in the course of the debate seem to us, however, to indicate a most melancholy decline of commercial morality—a decline we fear attributable in no small degree to the institution of the great credit societies and the inordinate speculation in joint-stock enterprises.

The irregular discussion which arose on the question put by Mr. Dillwyn relative to the Prussian bombardment of Sonderborg, was a further proof of the impatience of the House of Commons to discuss the entire Dano-German question in its length and breadth. Nothing more damaging to the foreign policy of the Government has occurred during the Session than the speech of Mr. Osborne on this occasion, probably composed with a view to recommend the motion of which he had given notice, but finds it difficult to proceed with. There never was a better description of the diplomatic *hocus-pocus* which passes for the foreign policy of Great Britain. The member for Liskeard amusingly alluded to the various devices by which discussion on Danish affairs had been up to the present time staved off, and to the despatches, revised, suppressed, and clipped into a state "fit for the Parliamentary mind." In the earlier volumes "hysteric fussiness, irritating industry, and leonine vigour," were the characteristics of the Foreign Secretary; but in the last there was "a most remarkable avidity for feeding on humble pie." No sooner was a Conference called, to pacify the North of Europe, than the Prussians redoubled their attacks, add-

ing immensely to the slaughter. The Conference was, in fact, "a political picnic given by the noble lord, to which every country will be allowed to bring its basket of suggestions, with no *pièce de résistance* provided in the shape of a basis, but with perfect freedom—and, indeed, agreement—on the part of each one present to differ upon every point from everybody else"; a state of things which, in the end, promised to embitter matters, and instead of localising the war, extending it over a larger area. And then there was the professed leader of the Liberal party proposing to arrange the Danish question around the council-board of foreign plenipotentiaries, making no account whatever of the poor unfortunate Schleswig-Holsteiners, but imposing on them as their Sovereign one in the choice of whom they had never been consulted. Lord Palmerston wisely refrained from replying to this caustic and witty attack, but contended that all the Powers represented in the Conference had agreed to acknowledge the integrity of Denmark, and expressed his belief that that assembly, which will not meet till the 20th, with or without a representative from the German Diet, might hope to find a means to put a stop to hostilities. Mr. Kinglake spoke of the language of Lord Palmerston as worthy of Lord Liverpool when announcing a Congress to dispose of nations and peoples without consulting them; and General Peel, who made his public *débat* as the Conservative leader, *vice* Mr. Disraeli, deposed, strongly censured his lordship's levity, and promised that the entire foreign policy of the Government should, at the proper time, be arraigned.

On Monday Mr. Horsman wanted to know whether Parliament would be allowed to pass judgment on the engagements to which our plenipotentiaries might commit us in the Conference. But Lord Palmerston told him it was the prerogative of the Crown—that is, of the Government for the time being—to conclude treaties, &c., and declined to give any pledge on the subject. Consequently England may be bound hand and foot to another Treaty of 1852 without the power of resistance, albeit the arrangement made in her name, without Parliamentary consent, may contain the germs of another European war! Mr. Horsman has, we are glad to find, given notice of a motion on this important subject.

Mr. Gladstone's Government Annuities Bill was on Monday referred to a select committee to be put into a workable shape. He said that he was overwhelmed with letters of approval from all parts of the country; and the opposition to the Bill is so feeble in the House of Commons that the measure stands a good chance of becoming the law of the land.

At the fall end of Monday's sittings the Attorney-General reintroduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the Church Building and New Parishes Acts, based upon the report of the select committee of last Session. In reply to Mr. Hadfield, Sir Roundell Palmer said that the Bill would not interfere with Church-rates. But if it pass, it will give indirect legislative sanction to the levying of rates in many district parishes, from which they were to have been expressly excluded, especially those formed under the Marquis of Blandford's Act. The Ecclesiastical Courts seem disposed to legalise rates imposed in district parishes. As the Attorney-General invites amendments to the Bill, would it not be an act of grace for the Government to insert a clause to make clear the avowed intention of the Legislature to free district parishes from this ecclesiastical exaction?

Yesterday the Vice-President of the Education Committee received a rebuff, not altogether undeserved, which will probably lead to his resignation. The motion of Lord Robert Cecil condemning the publication of mutilated copies of the inspector's reports was carried by a majority of eight, amid an outburst of cheers which is a gauge of Mr. Lowe's unpopularity. But though the right hon. gentleman has faults of temper and speech, and is disposed to be autocratic in administration, he has proved one of the most intrepid of educational reformers, and the unsparing opponent of jobbery and vested interests. In that sense we fear he will have no successor.

SOCIAL EXACTIONS.

Few things strike a thoughtful and reflective mind as at first sight more unaccountable than the pains most of us take to make one another uncomfortable. We choose, for reasons which it would be hard to assign, and harder still to justify, to weave for ourselves, or accept as already woven to our hands by others, a complicated network of rules for social behaviour, to the whole of which we give the name of etiquette—we throw it over ourselves, carefully fasten the ends of it together, and find ourselves as much and inconveniently crippled by it in the freedom of our movements as the veriest

slaves. When we have done this, we try to console ourselves by railing and raving at the absurdity of customs which answer very little purpose but that of indefinitely swelling the amount of the small miseries of human life, and by occasionally making "a shocking hole in our manners" when the restrictions which they impose upon us are felt to be intolerable. Often and often, in their application to ourselves, we are driven to deny the obligations under which we are supposed to lie, to do this, or to abstain from doing that, out of regard for observances which, while they inflict annoyance upon ourselves, confer no benefit whatever upon our fellow-creatures. We deny it to be our duty to move in a groove merely because it is expected of us by others. Whenever we can get up sufficient moral courage, we assert the rights of our personal individuality, and brave the consequences. We wince under the penalties visited upon us for our infraction of what are called social laws—and our innermost nature protests against the injustice from which we suffer. But when the infraction is not our own act as against others, but an act of others as against ourselves, we seldom think of estimating its guilt by a reference to the standard of our good sense, but, judging it exclusively by the nonsensical laws of society, we get up virtuous indignation against the culprit, and put him under precisely the same task which when it made us quiver we sullenly or noisily complained of as cruel.

Conventional rules, like fire or water, are very good servants, but very bad masters. Ordinarily, they are useful as sign-posts, and point out the direction it has been found most convenient for the majority to take when no urgent reason prescribes another course—but, when one wishes, for a sufficient object, to make a short cut and avoid angles, it is simply absurd to make the existence of sign-posts a reason for foregoing the gratification of his desire. In the progress of daily life occasions are perpetually recurring which require a sensible man to omit petty observances which, under other circumstances, he is in the habit of practising; and to subject him to annoyance on account of the neglect is nothing short of tyrannous exaction. Yet, on the whole, people are not generally forward in allowing to others the liberty they would be glad to claim for themselves. You mustn't do this, lest Mrs. Brown should be offended. You must be sure and do that, lest Mr. Jones should misinterpret your neglect as an affront. You must visit here, instead of there, or Aunt Robinson will take it into her head that you wish to put a slight upon her. You dare not refuse a subscription to such and such an object because it has long been the custom of your social circle to subscribe. In short, as to all the minor affairs of life, you must be, and do, and suffer, in exact conformity with some rule, good enough as a guide, but not important enough to warrant the exaction of unvarying obedience. The result is that you are not your own master. Your preferences, your patience, your time, your responsibilities, are disposed of for you by others who know very little of your circumstances, and, having each one trampled upon your individuality, they proceed to declaim against the stupid despotism which subjects them to a similar infliction.

We are afraid we shall be unable to trace this common disposition to exact from others what we are fain to be excused from paying to them, up to a very exalted motive. Of course, we all of us discover a good reason for what we do in this way. Few of us, perhaps, even after a fair trial, would be found guilty of petty tyranny, "of malice aforethought." It is not often so bad as that, though its effect upon our friends is as worrying as though it were. We do not exact from them the observance of trifling marks of attention because they are put to inconvenience at times in showing them. If duly solicited, we should probably dispense with them without the least regret, especially as we seldom value them for their own sakes. We might, peradventure, if we were given to quiet reflection, overlook any slackness in payment of them as the probable result, not of intentional slight, but of more important preoccupation. But then we seldom resort to quiet reflection to heal the scratches inflicted on our vanity. We are apt enough to take the opposite course, and, instead of trying to soothe the wound, we hasten to inflame it by rubbing it against the most unpleasant thoughts we can find. No one likes to sustain the slightest injury to his sense of self-importance—and withholding from us, even when there is substantial ground for it, that homage which, according to conventional law, we are entitled to expect, sets us upon thinking that others think we may have surrendered our claim by our own default. What will society say—what conclusion will society draw, when it hears that So-and-so

has observed all the proprieties in regard to So-and-so, and not to us? Have we not as good a right as—nay, when all things have been taken into account, a better than—the person who has been favoured at our expense? Can that professed friendship be real which passes us over and alights upon another? And so we go on, chafing the scratch into a sore, until, at length, we impute to deliberate unkindness the smart which we have ourselves caused by our serious way of treating what was never worth a thought. Ten to one, the individual whose conduct we are upbraiding, and whose infinitesimal fault we are exaggerating into a gross offence, is all the while utterly unconscious of having done wrong, and when his motives come to be sifted will be found to have acted upon reasonable considerations. But, in regard to social etiquette, we most of us incline to insist upon what is "in the bond."

Most of us, alas! but, happily, not all. We once had the good fortune to know a lady, who, although herself free from all possible charge of laxity in giving to her friends the "small change" of conventional obligation, exercised a spontaneous and most felicitous ingenuity in finding excuses for their lack of the same scrupulousness towards herself. They were busy with more important affairs, she would suggest—or, possibly, were troubled in their minds—or were prevented by one or more of the thousand engagements which pressed upon them—or were only postponing to more serious claims what they eventually meant to perform. To all the insinuations of officious friends that the neglect was unpardonable, she was wont to reply that where there was no unkindness of intention there could be nothing requiring forgiveness, and an evil intention was the last thing she would impute to them. The only expedient she practised likely to recall their little negligences to mind and repent of them, was by surprising them with some unusual act of thoughtful attention, or, after a long absence or silence which seemed to require an apology, by welcoming them with more warmth than usual their first return to the small observances of social life. One thing we particularly noted in her—she never appeared to entertain the remotest idea that society watched the demeanour of her friends towards her, or supposed, even for a moment, that her position was being lowered by their omissions of conventional duties. Her generous heart was supremely solicitous that they whom she loved should be put to no inconvenience by their affection for her. She preferred to give them perfect liberty of action, and was never more hurt than when she had reason to believe that they had sacrificed some real good in deference to what they supposed might be her expectations of homage. Need we say that she won many hearts, and never lost any that she had won?

Social exactions, like compulsory payments for religion, are galling, not on account of what one has to pay, but simply because he is not allowed to be a voluntary agent. Everybody knows that it is proper to contribute according to his means to the pleasantness of another's daily life—and very many would rejoice in doing so if left to their own disposition. The needless appeal to "you must" does incalculable mischief—provokes a man to set up his back, and fight for his own independence. People who are uniformly considerate in their expectations, get by far the largest share of consideration. They who habitually flourish the whip scare away from them their best friends. To consult another's convenience and reasonable wishes is the true secret of getting your own consulted in the long run. Not those whose claims are most clamorous, but those who most graciously withdraw them when they interfere with another's gratification or duty, win most habitual deference. We need not go about armed in order to preserve the peace—let everyone lay aside his weapon, and peace prevails as a matter of course. An imperious will is the surest provocative of rebellion.

MR. STANSFELD, M.P.—On Monday, a meeting of gentlemen of Halifax was held at the White Swan Hotel, Halifax, for the purpose of considering the most suitable manner of conveying to Mr. Stansfeld an expression of respect. Mr. John Crossley presided. A resolution, setting forth the indignation of the meeting at the persecution to which Mr. Stansfeld has been recently subjected, was proposed and adopted. A committee was then formed to decide upon the best way of carrying out the wishes of the meeting.

THE LASH FOR GAROTTERS.—The sentences passed at the York Assizes, which closed on Wednesday, are remarkable for the number of instances in which the lash has been ordered; thirty lashes each having been adjudged, in addition to imprisonment, in the sentences of ten prisoners convicted of garotte and other robberies with violence.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The siege of Düppel is proceeding with great activity. The bombardment by the Prussians has been incessant, and they have completed their second, and traced their third parallel. Their trenches extend to within 300 paces of the left wing of the Danes. The latter suffer considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and are too weak to make sallies to impede the sap of the Prussians. The batteries at Broager continue to shell the town of Sonderborg at intervals. The windmill at Düppel Hill has been burnt down. But little impression seems to have been as yet made on the bastions of Düppel. A bold attempt to send across a considerable force in boats to the northern point of the island of Alsen, was defeated by the tempestuous weather. The Danes have, it is said, 17,000 men at Düppel, 10,000 at Fredericia, and 1,000 cavalry in Jutland, making together 28,000. There are also 800 Swedish volunteers serving in the Danish ranks. The Danish Minister of War, on his return to Copenhagen, declared himself highly satisfied with the condition of Düppel. The troops have executed a second line of defences behind the bastions Nos. 1 and 2, which were the most exposed to the fire of the batteries of Broager. The men are now sufficiently sheltered from the projectiles, and are acquiring daily more assurance. The Minister is, therefore, full of confidence in the solidity of the troops, and in the strength of Düppel.

From Frankfort we learn that at Monday's sitting of the Federal Diet the united committees brought in their report upon England's invitation to the Conference. The committee recommend that the Diet should send a representative. The vote on this proposition will be taken on the 14th inst. It is believed that Baron von Beust or Herr von der Pfordten will represent the Diet.

A large majority of the members of the Holstein Estates (40 out of 49) met at Kiel on the 5th in extraordinary session, and unanimously passed a declaration protesting "against every arrangement of the European Powers by which an illegal ruler shall be forced upon the Duchies, contrary to their expressed wishes, and by which the connection with the kingdom of Denmark, definitively severed by the death of Frederick VII., shall be restored by force." At a meeting of some sixty clergymen of Holstein at Neumünster on the 7th, the resolutions of the Holstein Estates were endorsed.

The proposed assembly of Holstein notables at Flensburg has been prohibited by order of the Austro-Prussian Civil Commissioners.

According to the semi-official Vienna *Evening Post*, the "allied Powers will demand at the Conference ample security for the complete independence of the Duchies, as well as for an unconditional equality with the remainder of Denmark. They will further demand the political union of Schleswig and Holstein with Germany, by which they are permanently to be protected."

A semi-official Berlin paper publishes an article upon what it terms the insinuations of the English press that Sonderborg, being an open town, had been bombarded by the Prussians. The article draws attention to the fact that Sonderborg has been employed by the Danes themselves as a fortified place, and has been treated accordingly.

The despatch of the French Government to that of England on the 20th of March has been published. M. Drouyn de Lhuys thus concludes:—

The cause as well as the distinctive character of this struggle is evidently the rivalry of the populations which comprise the Danish monarchy. A national sentiment exists among each, the force of which cannot be placed in doubt. What, then, would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the population? This method, conformable to the veritable interests of the two parties, appears to us the best fitted to bring about an equitable arrangement, and as offering guarantees of stability. In asking the application of a fundamental principle of our public law, and in claiming the advantages of this principle for Denmark as for Germany, we believe we propose the most just and facile solution of this question, which excites such lively interest throughout the whole of Europe.

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris correspondent is assured that a very friendly understanding, instead of the coldness which prevailed since the affair of the congress, now exists between the Government of France and England.

The committee on the Budget in the French Corps Législatif have issued their report. The report announces an increase in the revenue of one and a half million of francs, and the committee believe that the Budget will be balanced without augmenting the existing amount of deficit. The report strongly urges the importance of maintaining peace in Europe, and expresses its confidence in the policy of the Government as likely to attain that end.

The *Times* correspondent writes on Wednesday:—

The ball at the Tuileries on Tuesday night was not numerously attended. The English were few, hardly any, except the ambassador, the Bishop of Oxford, the Duchess of Somerset, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Pope Hennessy. The Emperor had a long conference with the English ambassador, and the resignation of Mr. Stansfeld being known by telegraph was the general topic of conversation. The Emperor remained later than usual. Mr. Pope Hennessy had an audience of the Emperor on Monday morning, and again yesterday afternoon.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Maximilian formally received the Mexican deputation and finally accepted the Mexican crown on Sunday at Miramar. In the speech which he delivered the new Emperor announced that he intends to depart almost immediately for Mexico, calling, however, at Rome on his way, in order to receive some advice and perhaps to seek some concessions from the Pope. *La France* believes that the French army of occupation will be gradually withdrawn from Mexico. The Emperor of Austria has given his consent to the forming of a Mexican legion of 6,000 men with officers who volunteer from the Imperial army, and who are to be allowed to retain their Austrian military rank for a period of six years. 260 officers will be required, and it is said that 200 have already presented themselves.

The Emperor Maximilian is confined to his bed in consequence of a slight attack of fever. The day of his Majesty's departure for Mexico is therefore uncertain.

AMERICA.

The land forces with Admiral Porter's expedition, under General A. J. Smith, are reported to have captured Fort de Russey, seventy miles up Red River, with 11 cannons and 300 prisoners. Alexandria surrendered to Admiral Porter on the following day. The Federals are moving forward in Western Louisiana.

Forrest's cavalry, 7,000 strong, has advanced northward to Obion River, Tennessee, driving in the Federal pickets south of Union City. The Federals left Columbus to oppose Forrest's movement.

An order from the War Department has been promulgated by General Meade which consolidates the troops of the Potomac Army into three corps—viz., second, fifth, and sixth. In consequence, three majors and three brigadier-generals have been relieved of command and ordered to report themselves at Washington. General Grant has arrived at the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention has nominated General McClellan for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention. At the Californian State Convention Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency.

Brownsville, Texas, accounts report that a French fleet is off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that an attack upon Matamoras is imminent.

Advices from Charleston to the 19th state that the Confederates have mounted five rifled guns in casements on Fort Sumter, bearing on the channel, and they have completed another iron-clad in the harbour.

The *Raleigh Progress* asserts that General Beauregard has been appointed to the command of the army of the south-west. General B. D. Hill succeeds General Beauregard at Charleston.

The Confederate Government has issued an official notice, carrying into effect the Act "to impose regulations upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate States, to provide for the public defence."

Secretary Chase is reported to be making arrangements to pay anticipated interest on the public debt in gold.

A frigate, supposed to be the *Ré Galantuomo*, was seen on the 13th in lat. 39° 8', long. 62° 30', steering northward.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—A Bombay telegram of March 20 states:—"The laying down of the telegraph cable has been completed to the head of the Persian Gulf. The telegraphic communication with this city is now perfect."

NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—According to the last account, there is a prospect that the seat of Government will be removed from Calcutta. Sir John Lawrence, with the archives of Government, is gone up to Simla, in the Himalayas; and it is intended that the centre of administration will be there fixed for a while to come.

THE CONFERENCE.—Some of the Paris journals state that the approaching conference in London will be composed as follows:—"Count Apponyi and Baron de Biegleben, for Austria; Baron de Brunnow and M. d'Evers, for Russia; Baron de Bernstoff and M. de Balan, for Prussia; Count de Wacmeister and Baron d'Adelsward, for Sweden; Baron de Beust, for the Germanic Confederation; Prince de Latour-d'Auvergne and M. Dotéac, or M. Prosper Faugère, for France; M. Quade de Bellé and M. Kreiger, for Denmark; Earl Russell and Mr. Hammond, for Great Britain. Earl Russell will be the president."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN INDIA.—The *Bombay Gazette* says it seems to be now certain that the recent war on the north-west frontier was not the isolated enterprise of some tribes of hardy mountaineers, but "was undertaken in concert with, and as the first act of a wide-spread Mussulman conspiracy against the English domination in India." Numerous arrests have been made by Government in Umballah, Patna, and even Calcutta, and it is expected that at the trials which are about to come off the whole history of the plot will be disclosed.

THE FENIANS.—The *Chicago Venian* publishes a long report of an interview between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago and a deputation of the Catholic members of the Chicago circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. The report is made up from notes taken by the five members of the committee who constituted the delegation. The bishop denounced the association as a secret society, with an object condemned and anathematized by the Church, and said

that even were these objections removed, the society was not likely to improve the condition of Ireland. At the close of the interview a member of the committee said, "Well, Bishop, is there no way in which our society can be made in consonance with the laws of the Church?" Bishop: "Your object is illegal, and until you abandon that object nothing can be done." Committeeman: "Our object is the overthrow of British rule in Ireland; must we give up that?" Bishop: "I have said your object was illegal." Committeeman: "Must we, in your opinion, give up our idea of overthrowing British domination in Ireland, in order to be reconciled to the Church?" Bishop: "The British Government is a legal Government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to subvert the existing state of society." Committeeman: "Then we are to understand that the British Government in Ireland is a legal Government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to overthrow that Government in Ireland?" Bishop: "Well, yes." Committeeman: "Good evening, Bishop, we hoped for a better result to our interview."

TRADE IN POLYNESIANS.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing diplomatic correspondence which tells the story of the unfortunate Polynesians who were taken to Peru. It appears that the abolition of slavery in Peru led to a great scarcity of labourers in that country, and the deficiency was sought to be met by the introduction of Chinese, until an apparently cheaper and easier method was devised in 1862—namely, the introduction of South Sea Islanders. A vessel from Callao obtained at the Penrhyn Island 280 persons, and disposed of their services at above 100 dols. per head. Mr. Byrne, a native of Ireland, who had become a French citizen, and is now dead, obtained a licence from the Peruvian Government, and brought to Callao from the island of Tangariba 166 adults and sixty-eight children under contract to serve in Peru for five years, and the contracts were sold on arrival for 200 dols. for each man, 150 dols. the women, and 100 dols. the children; care was taken not to part the families. With such profits as these the speculation spread; companies were got up at Lima for sending out expeditions in this new traffic under Government licences, and "horrible abuses" arose. False promises were held out to induce the islanders to embark with no clear knowledge whether they were going, or to what servitude they were dooming themselves when making their cross at the bottom of the contract. In some instances people who went on board voluntarily were kept against their will. On one occasion the masters of vessels, finding the islanders could no longer be enticed to their ships, organised an armed expedition, and captured and carried off nearly 200 persons. It became evident that a system of kidnapping, if not of piracy, was beginning, leading, probably, to little short of slavery in disguise. The British Consular authorities remonstrated against such proceedings, and the French were in a position to speak with authority, so far as Tahiti was concerned; the Peruvian Government determined to put a stop to the traffic. This indeed, became not very difficult, in consequence of the entire failure of the experiment. The Polynesians are not, it seems, much accustomed to labour, and they could not be got to perform work which might not, perhaps, be excessive to a man accustomed to toil. They proved unsuitable colonists; many got into a deplorable state of health; many died. Some of the masters were willing enough to get rid of them and lose the sums they had paid for them. The Peruvian Government determined to send home the persons thus discharged, and any others who were in independence. The diplomatic and consular body forwarded to the Peruvian Government a statement that they considered "the measures taken by it, had supported morality, justice, and humanity." Earl Russell, in expressing to Mr. Jerningham, the British Chargé d'Affaires, his satisfaction at the abolition of the system, suggests that, it is not impossible that the persons concerned may take steps indirectly to carry out their object, and that the subject must therefore be borne in mind.

COLONEL WAUGH'S CASE was on Wednesday again brought before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn on an application for his release from custody. It was stated that he has now been confined for a year and twelve days, and that his eyesight is nearly gone. The court ultimately consented to reduce the bail previously fixed upon—1,000*l.*—to half that sum.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSES OF LONDON.—Few of our readers are aware of the immense sums spent in these places by the London workmen. An advertisement some time since appeared in the *Dispatch* newspaper, for the sale of a large public-house in Edgware-road, the returns of which were 240*l.* a-week. This is an amount equal to the whole expenditure for wine, beer, and spirits of the Athenæum, Reform, and Conservative clubs put together, with a balance of more than a thousand a-year to spare. The returns of the Trevor Hall, Knightsbridge, are said to exceed the expenditure in alcoholic liquors of the four largest clubs in St. James's put together, and yet there are seventeen other public-houses, all doing a flourishing trade, within a radius of 300 yards from the building. Give every public-house or beer-shop in London an average frontage of 21 feet, and we shall find, if placed side by side, they would make a row of houses 39 miles in length. To find the amount of money spent annually in these establishments, would require more time and space than we could bestow upon the question, but we will take one portion of it alone; the rent, taxes, gas, and establishment charges—all of which the customer has, indirectly, to pay for before he obtains the commodity he requires. Let us assume, then, that the average rent, taxes, and establishment charges of the London public-houses to be 125*l.* per annum. This sum is far below the real amount, but we like always to work on minimum data.—*Cornhill Magazine* for April.

GARIBALDI'S WELCOME TO LONDON.

On Monday General Garibaldi was welcomed by the people into London. It was most emphatically a people's welcome, and was given with such an earnestness and good will as has seldom been equalled, and probably never excelled, even in our now somewhat long history of demonstrations in favour of distinguished visitors from all quarters of the globe. All along the route the crowd was as dense as it well could be, and it was a working-men's reception from first to last.

Garibaldi and his friends left Freshwater about six a.m., drove to Cowes, embarked in one of the steamers of the Isle of Wight Mail-boat Company, and after a fifty minutes' run reached Southampton. At Winchester the General received an address. At every station along the line there were crowds of people.

At half-past two o'clock the General was expected to arrive at Nine Elms, so we need say very little more about the condition of all the streets in the neighbourhood of that station long before the hour had arrived. On this point the working men's societies, marching from all quarters of the metropolis, gradually converged; and it is but due to those who formed the ranks of these various bodies to say that they were as docile and as easily managed as so many regiments. All these societies had their banners, and most of the members wore their scarfs and orders, or at least the Italian colours, on their breasts. Many of the societies, too, had loud brass bands, and all as they marched along cheered lustily and were cheered in turn, so that the scene was exciting enough. At the goods station at Nine Elms there was a reception platform erected, and the whole building was crowded to suffocation with people admitted by ticket. Many of the ladies were in the famous Garibaldi jackets, and some whose opinions were still more advanced had them trimmed with the colours of Sardinia; the gentlemen had sashes or ribands, and some the Garibaldi medals. On the platform to receive the General were Sir Robert Clifton, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. W. Dunlop, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. Alderman Mechi, Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Richardson, and a number of the Court of Common Council.

Almost to the moment when all was in readiness the distant cheers coming up the line announced that the train was at hand. In the midst of a lull between the cheers the General appeared at the entrance to the station, walking between his two sons, Ricciotti and Menotti, and a perfect tumult of enthusiasm broke out that can always be remembered but never described. The shouts were deafening, and for once the shrill treble of the ladies' voices could be distinguished cheering, and cheering heartily. The General wore the uniform in which he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore as leader of the Montevideo Italian legion—a plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. His rest in the Isle of Wight has made a considerable improvement in the bronzed, hardy vigour of his aspect, as compared with the tired and travel-worn look he wore when he landed at Southampton. His lameness, however, seemed as permanent as when he limped from the Ripon, and without the aid of his stick it was evident that walking would be a slow and most laborious effort. As he advanced up the platform to where he was to receive the addresses, ladies sometimes offered their hands to him over the barriers, and then his ordinarily sad expression of countenance at once changed, as with the most winning courtesy he turned to press their hands, and always had for each fair partisan a word or two of English to thank them for the honour they did him. A little child was put forward to present him with a bouquet, but he scarcely looked at the flowers, as with the most perfectly natural and fatherly manner he took the child in his arms, kissed it, patted its curls, and tried as well as he was able to speak to it in English. Little as this incident was, it was so unexpected, and, above all, so perfectly simple and natural that it did more than elicit applause—it seemed to establish familiar and domestic relation between Garibaldi and all the ladies present. For the rest of the way down the platform he seemed almost bewildered by the intense enthusiasm of his welcome, but once on the dais, so to speak, he turned with the simple dignity that is natural to him, and with his calm, melancholy look, remained to receive the addresses. That of the Reception Committee was read by Mr. Richardson, which was received throughout with cheering. It was as follows:—

Sir,—The inhabitants of the British metropolis rejoice to welcome you among them; rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of testifying their enthusiastic admiration for the first of living patriots, the undaunted and disinterested champion of not only the freedom and independence of his own beloved and classic land, but of civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Free England welcomes with affectionate and heartfelt respect the great apostle of liberty, the heroic and chivalrous soldier whose sword is never drawn but in a just cause; the conqueror of a kingdom, that he might deliver its people from oppression; poor himself, while making others rich; the self-devoted, self-denying citizen, loving the rights and welfare of his own country and of the whole human race better than his own life; the truly good, pure-hearted, and upright man, whose private worth is only surpassed by his public virtues and more than Spartan and Roman magnanimity. We thank you, General, for thus honouring us by becoming for a time our guest, and we sincerely and profoundly trust and pray that the same merciful and almighty Power

which has hitherto, and in a marvellous manner, preserved amid the greatest perils and dangers a life so precious to Christendom and mankind, will complete your restoration to perfect health and strength, and enable you yet to accomplish all that your heart desires for the future, making that future even more glorious than the past, more fruitful in great and good works, more beneficial to Italy, and all other oppressed nationalities.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN RICHARDSON, } Hon.
JOHN ROBERT TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

London, April 11, 1864.

Again Garibaldi shook hands with the secretaries, and coming forward to the edge of the platform, every voice was hushed, while in tones that trembled with emotion, he made the following reply:—

I am very happy to be enabled to-day to give my thanks to this noble nation for its generous sympathy for the cause of my country, and the cause of mankind. (Great cheering.) Long ago I wished for this day, and very happy am I to express to you all my gratitude.

The General retired back a little, amidst renewed cheers, and then Mr. Hartwell, one of the secretaries of the Working Men's Committee, came forward and read the following address from the Working Men's Committee, which was also in the course of its reading loudly cheered:—

Illustrious Chief,—In the name of Britain's sons and daughters of toil, we bid you welcome to this metropolis. We hail you as the representative of a regenerated and united Italy, and for the love we bear to that beautiful land and its noble people, so long oppressed—but now, thanks to your devoted patriotism and indomitable courage, almost freed from the foreign oppressors—we bid you welcome. Your name is to us a household word, the symbol of liberty, associated with lofty daring, bold enterprise, and unselfish devotion to the cause of human progress; for your noble deeds we thank, love, and welcome you; and in the name, the sacred name, of that liberty for which you have fought, bled, and won for the oppressed peoples, we give you a place, the first place in our hearts; and while doing so we cannot forget that there are many who have been associated with you in your glorious enterprises who are also deserving of our admiration and esteem, especially the illustrious Joseph Mazzini, who has done so much for Italy, freedom, and humanity. We therefore hope soon to be able to show our love for your co-workers. Accept, then, dear brother, our heartfelt delight at seeing you in our midst; and, expressing a fervent desire for the full realisation of your hopes, viz., your country's and the world's freedom, once more—in the unbounded fulness of our love for you and liberty—welcome.

Signed, on behalf of the working men of Great Britain's metropolis,

ROBERT HARTWELL,

Secretary of the Working Men's Committee.

London, April 11, 1864.

Before the General could reply, an Italian lady, Madame Filopanti, rushed eagerly up to the platform and addressed the General in a set speech, part only of which was heard from a misapprehension that it was an interruption of the proceedings, which indeed it was, but an agreeable one, for the lady turned out to be related to one of Garibaldi's oldest and most esteemed friends:—

Welcome (she said)—welcome, Garibaldi. This good and generous people long to honour you for your bravery and your chivalry, for your generous and all-worthy ambition. An admiration great and glorious bursts forth spontaneously from the heart of the most noble, as it is the most powerful nation in the world. By this expression of their feelings, this manifestation of their sympathy and their admiration, they prove themselves the friends of virtue, of humanity, and of liberty. I am overpowered with joy to witness this glorious movement, this loving scene. And the more so that I am the countrywoman of the hero whom you have so heartily greeted with enthusiasm, and I dare raise my voice in this assembly of Englishmen to thank them in your name and in the name of Italy for the honour they are bestowing upon you. Garibaldi, may your holy patriotism and disinterestedness be greeted by the final triumph of Italian liberty against despotism! (Loud cheers.) May your noble example exhilarate all hearts and contribute to establish that love and truth among nations in the hallowed name of liberty, which will one day unite humanity in one happy family! (Cheers.)

During the delivery of this address, at first so interrupted, but at last received with enthusiasm, Garibaldi courteously bowed to the lady, still making use of the same graceful deprecatory motions of the hand when reference was made to his merits.

When Garibaldi came forward to acknowledge the working men's address, he seemed bursting with emotion. At length, overcoming his feelings with an effort, he stepped forward and said:—

I wish to say to the workmen particularly that I am very grateful, and shall never in my life forget the welcome of a class to which I consider that I have the honour to belong. (Prolonged cheers.) I like to call my brothers the workmen of every part of the world.

There was then an immense handshaking and a rush to the carriage, in which Mr. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the Reception Committee, was precipitated over the platform, but fortunately received no damage in his descent. A frantic policeman endeavoured to interpose his single person as an obstacle to the onward rush, but what can a policeman do against some two hundred? In a moment V 216 was swept away in the vortex, and was no more seen or heard. Garibaldi, with the Mayor of Southampton, the ex-Mayor, and Mr. Seely, entered an open carriage and four which had been sent by the Duke of Sutherland. No halt was made now, for it was three o'clock, and the whole of the long procession, which was marshalled up the Wandsworth-road, had to precede the carriage. Round the General's carriage and in front of it were formed a small bodyguard of those who had served with him in Italy. These included none of the famous one thousand who landed at Marsala, but were those who shared in the subsequent exploits which led to the conquest of Southern Italy.

These and a volunteer fire-brigade formed the immediate escort of the guests of the day.

Thus accompanied, General Garibaldi drove at once to the station entrance, and emerged from the yard into the vast crowd, which received him with almost boundless enthusiasm and delight. Far and near the trees, the walls, and housetops were covered with spectators, while up the road, from unseen thousands, came long rolling cheers, and the house-fronts were rippled over with handkerchiefs waving in all directions. The instant the General appeared the procession, which had patiently waited for so long, began moving past his carriage. It consisted of the various trades unions, Foresters, Odd Fellows, and other societies, with banners and bands, and is said to have extended as far as the Wandsworth-road. Before the procession got fairly into motion, and almost as soon as it began to move in earnest, an accident occurred which dislocated the hinder portion of the carriage, and nearly marred the proceedings by a serious interlude. One of the light grey horses attached to a carriage next but one to that of the General, taking fright either at the cheering or the strains of the "Garibaldi Hymn," vigorously raised by a brass band in its vicinity, first plunged violently, and then became unmanageable. The postillion ineffectually struggled to retain his seat, and for a moment the pole of the carriage and the forefeet of the horses were elevated almost perpendicularly. Neither backwards, forwards, nor sideways could the carriage move without endangering human life. In the frantic rush which is to be looked for under such circumstances some persons were thrown down, nearly under the back of the carriage, but others, more courageous, secured the horses by main force, till these were partially quieted, and one of the traces, which had given way in the struggle, was repaired. A second attempt to break loose a few yards further on made it evident that these animals were out of place in such a scene, and the carriage to which they belonged was accordingly sent adrift from the procession. The procession first took its way by narrow and winding thoroughfares like Miles-street, Bond-street, and New Bridge-street, before it emerged into Kennington-lane, and ultimately into Kennington-road, from which point its path was, or might have been, tolerably clear. A good deal of time was lost in these narrow gorges.

At last the procession emerged into the broad Kennington-road, where the crowd of people at the windows and road was as dense as ever. A white banderolle marked Garibaldi's carriage, and ever and anon he was to be seen standing up and gesticulating his amazement at the myriads of human beings before him. White handkerchiefs were waving from every hand in the windows, the crowd cheered and cheered again, and frequent stoppages enabled them to get an excellent view. It was six o'clock by the time the upper part of the Westminster-road was reached, so many were the hindrances, notwithstanding the efforts of strong bodies of police, who, according to all accounts, behaved with great good humour and forbearance. The procession emerged just before sunset upon Westminster-bridge, the magnificent approach to the Houses of Parliament.

There was the graceful bridge spanning the noble river, and alive over its whole surface with expectant human faces. Beyond it, the tall towers of the "Queen's Palace at Westminster" cut against the blue sky, and, intercepting the evening sun, threw long shadows across the moving mass. There was haze in the atmosphere which gave the whole scene an indistinct dreamy appearance, and the distant shouting that came up from the cavalcade behind served to make the illusion complete. The Consort Fathers were all the while busy in both Houses, and the only faces that peered out at the mighty pageant were a few privileged ones from the windows in the clock tower, which now was for the first time thrown open. The procession now moved on into Parliament-street, to find the windows all decorated and filled with spectators, and the roofs of all the public offices crowded.

In one balcony might be seen the First Commissioner of Works and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; on a roof a little further on was the handsome figure of the Irish Chief Secretary, and numberless other dignitaries of State were dotted here and there, watching and welcoming the man who, with his own right hand, has done so much towards founding and building up the newest of great European States. At this point, too, a new and exciting element entered into the display. The concourse on Westminster-bridge, as soon as the General's carriage had passed, rushed along in its wake with a frontage of sixty or seventy persons, crushing down platforms, temporary stands, and whatever came in its way, and creating no little confusion and inconvenience. Trafalgar-square was a sea of upturned faces.

The base of the Nelson column became a living pedestal; and as for the roadway, a pin dropped among the people's heads would have had some difficulty in finding its way to the ground. The cheering here became absolutely deafening, and the progress of the procession became gradually accelerated in consequence of the much greater area to be passed through. At her Majesty's theatre the artists crowded the roof of the colonnade, and gave an enthusiastic ovation to their illustrious countryman. In Pall-mall the windows had all been taken out of the club-houses, the apartments were crowded with heads, and the press were here, at a quarter to eight o'clock, nearly as thick as it had been at any point in its progress. It was too dark to permit of Garibaldi being seen by the people, who had waited for him patiently since morning, but they bated not one jot of their patience and good humour, the mere consciousness of his presence amongst them seeming to be quite sufficient to raise their cheers to enthusiasm. The pageant, the most extraordinary and imposing that had probably ever been seen in the streets of London, either on the occasion of royal progresses or imperial visits,

now drew to a conclusion, and in a very few minutes more the carriage of General Garibaldi turned in at the park entrance.

The General entered Stafford House leaning on the arm of the Duke of Sutherland. Red cloth had been laid down from the door to the entrance of the grand staircase, at which point the Duchess of Sutherland advanced and cordially welcomed the illustrious guest. The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland also came forward to welcome him, and after an interchange of compliments the Duke conducted the General to his quarters. He appeared greatly fatigued by the excitement of the day. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a select company, came on the grand staircase to witness the arrival of the General, but they took no part in the welcome, which was confined to the noble host and hostess, and the Dowager Duchess. The mob still persisted in surrounding the house and cheering vociferously, as if expecting that the General would come out on the balcony and address them. He did not do so, and the crowd at length dispersed.

Mazzini on Wednesday paid the General a visit, and the Poet Laureate spent some time in conversing with the distinguished exile. The General visited Newport on Friday, and had an enthusiastic welcome. At the Town Hall an address was presented to him, and afterwards he was entertained at a banquet.

On Friday afternoon the General visited the Poet Laureate at Freshwater. At the request of Mrs. Tennyson, he planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* in the grounds.

Amongst the other visitors whom Garibaldi saw at Brooke were Alex. Herzen, the distinguished Russian exile; the Earl of Shaftesbury, who brought a cordial and friendly greeting from Lord Palmerston; Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P.; Mr. Lindsay, M.P.; Mr. Dalglish, M.P.; Mr. Forster, M.P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; and Karl Blind, the speaker and representative of the Germans in London. To the latter Garibaldi said:—

Pray tell your compatriots that I wish to show my sympathy with the great German nation in as open and large a manner as possible. Upon your nation, whose solid qualities are a guarantee for the future, the political fate of Europe will finally depend.

At the wish of the German committee, the address will be presented at the General's temporary residence in London.

Saturday was devoted by the General and his sons to a visit to the Portsmouth naval establishments. On landing from the Admiralty steamer *Fire Queen* it was decided that the first visit should be paid to the Royal Sovereign cupola ship, and thither sped the party, followed by a considerable crowd. The cupola system was thoroughly explained and the rotary principle and its effects appeared to be fully comprehended by the General and his sons. The party next directed their steps towards the block manufactory, and as they passed the ship basin, the *Victoria*, 107, screw line-of-battle ship, was being floated out—an interesting sight to the strangers. The machinery for making blocks was thoroughly inspected and explained. The visit being over, Garibaldi and party walked to the north wall of the yard, and embarked for the gunnery-ship *Excellent*, from which they witnessed some excellent artillery practice. Having partaken of luncheon at the Admiral's house, Garibaldi paid a visit to Mrs. White, the mother of his friend, Jessie White Mario, at Southsea. Garibaldi and party finally re-embarked on board the *Fire Queen*, and returned to Brooke, where he arrived about half-past six.

On Saturday General Garibaldi gave a sitting for a portrait to Mr. John Mayall, jun., the son of the well-known photographer of Argyll-place, Regent-street. Favoured by as a fine a light as a photographer could wish for, Mr. Mayall overcame the shortcomings incidental to outdoor operations, and produced a highly satisfactory portrait.

Garibaldi, says the *Star*, is specially anxious that it should be understood that he comes to stir up no party feeling, and to offend no sectarian or political prejudices. He expressed himself as desirous to have it made known that there was no ground whatever for imputing to him any reluctance to touch the soil of France, any hostile feeling whatever towards the French people. How any one ever could have seriously imputed to him such a feeling passes our power of comprehension. "I love and honour the people of France," he says, "why should I not?"

This day (Wednesday) the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand entertainment at Stafford House. A brilliant evening assembly will follow the banquet. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, and above forty personages of the highest rank, without distinction of party, are invited to meet the gallant General. It is stated that Garibaldi has already accepted invitations to dine with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Marquis of Clanricarde, during his stay in London, and it is rumoured that he will also be invited by Lord Palmerston and by the Reform Club.

It is understood that the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., provided the Lord Mayor and the City authorities shall be able to make the necessary arrangements for that day, a point which has not yet been definitively settled—the Guildhall being under repair.

It is officially announced that General Garibaldi will visit the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Thursday (to-morrow). The Floral Hall, which will

make a grand reception-room, is to be thrown open. The performances chosen are the opera of "Norma," and, most appropriately to the occasion, the two great acts of "Masaniello."

It has been officially announced that on Saturday next General Garibaldi will receive, in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, an address and a presentation sword from the Italian Reception Committee. A similar sword will also be presented to the General's son, Menotti Garibaldi. A large number of the principal singers of the Italian opera will also take part in a concert. As it has been Garibaldi's earnest wish that one day more easily available to the mass of the people should be set apart for the reception of other addresses, it has been arranged that the following Monday shall be a popular day at the Palace, when Garibaldi will receive addresses from those places which he will be unable personally to visit. The presentation of these addresses will take place in front of the great orchestra, an appropriate dais, with wide steps leading from each side, being erected for Garibaldi in advance thereof.

Invitations have been accepted by Garibaldi, provisionally, if time and circumstances permit, to visit Liverpool (as the guest of Colonel Chambers), and the municipal authorities of Manchester, York, Dundee, Greenock, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Rochdale, West Hartlepool, and Newcastle.

The Court of Common Council on Thursday almost unanimously conferred upon General Garibaldi the honorary freedom of the City of London. The threatened opposition dwarfed to the smallest proportions, and when the motion was put to the vote only two hands were held up against it. Mr. Norris, M.P., wisely withdrew his amendment, and voted for Mr. Richardson's proposition. The mode of procedure adopted in the case of Mr. Peabody was strictly followed, and it was also decided that a copy of the resolution of the court should be presented to the illustrious patriot in a box valued at one hundred guineas.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SALISBURY.—It having been rumoured that Lieutenant-General Buckley will retire at the next general election, an address to the electors has been issued by Mr. E. Hamilton, brother of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. He states that he will at the proper time announce his political principles, but he now contents himself by stating that he is a Liberal, and that he will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston's Administration. Mr. John Chapman, chairman of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Company, the Conservative candidate at the last election, will again, it is said, come forward.

FINSBURY.—On Thursday last a large number of the leading electors of the borough, comprising some of the principal members of the old Duncombe and Peto committees, met to consider the expediency of taking steps to secure a proper representative of the constituency at the next general election. The unanimous feeling was that under existing circumstances it would be most desirable to adhere to a non-committal policy, to examine impartially the claims of all the candidates who may present themselves, and ultimately leave the selection with a larger meeting of electors. Amongst the gentlemen whose qualifications were discussed were Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. Thomas Hughes, (author of "Tom Brown's School-days," &c.), Mr. Donald Nichol, Professor Goldwin Smith, and Mr. Alderman Lusk. An earnest hope was expressed that the electors will refrain for the present from promising any aspirant to the representation; as it will be most desirable that the Liberal party in the borough should avoid the fate which the people of Brighton have brought upon themselves through the system of forestalling, and consequent division, pursued in that town at the last contest. For this purpose an effort is to be made to effect a union amongst all sections of reformers in the borough. Deputations were appointed to wait upon certain gentlemen of eminence. The conference resolved to renew its sitting from time to time as occasion may require. The only name with which the walls are at present placarded is that of Mr. Alderman Lusk.—*Morning Post.*

OXFORD.—The election for Oxford, on the appointment of Mr. Cardwell to the Colonial Secretaryship, took place on Saturday. The right hon. gentleman was re-elected without opposition, and in the course of his speech he spoke in favour of strict neutrality with reference both to America and Denmark. He expressed his belief that the proposed conference would lead to satisfactory results.

FIFESHIRE.—Mr. Kinnear has intimated his retirement in favour of the other Liberal candidate, Sir Robert Anstruther.

THE PAMPERO CASE.—We understand that the case of the Pampero will not now go to jury trial, an arrangement having been made for its settlement. We believe that by the arrangement the owners have consented to a verdict being entered for the Crown, forfeiting the vessel on some one count of the information, to be selected by the owners; they making such explanatory statement on the subject as they may think desirable. It is provided, on the other hand, that the owners are to retain and trade with the vessel, but are not to sell it for two years except with the consent of the Crown; and that alterations are to be made in the structure of the vessel. We understand that the builders are no parties to the compromise, which provides for settling their claim and having it withdrawn from the proceedings.—*Scotman.*

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Court in the White Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians and by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur. In attendance upon her Majesty were Earl and Countess Russell, and members of her Majesty's household. The various members of the corps diplomatique and their wives attended the reception. The Queen wore a black silk dress, covered with deep black crapes, and edged with jet gimp; a cap of white crape lisse in the style of the cap of Mary Queen of Scots, with opals and diamonds, and a long white crape lisse veil attached to it. Her Majesty wore the Riband, Star, and Badge of the Garter, a diamond necklace and large cross, containing the Prince Consort's miniature, and a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in twelve large diamonds. The Princess Helena wore a dress of white satin, handsomely trimmed with rich lace, headdress of white roses with black leaves, and diamond ornaments. The Princess Louise wore a similar dress and headdress, but with pearl ornaments. The court being in mourning on account of the death of the Landgravine of Hesse, grandmother of the Princess of Wales, the ladies who attended the reception were attired in full-dress mourning costume without trains. The gentlemen were in full dress, with crape on the left arm.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit Cambridge University in the course of the present term.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select circle at dinner, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Saturday. Later in the evening Lady Palmerston had an assembly, which was numerously attended.

It is stated Lord Clarendon will shortly proceed to Paris upon a private mission to the Imperial Court.

The vacant Garter will, we believe, be bestowed upon his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.—*Times.*

The Duke of Newcastle, we are sorry to learn, is still in a precarious state.

M. Quaade, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Krieger, Danish Counsellor of State, arrived in London on Saturday night from Copenhagen to attend the conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* says that in the event of a general election at the present time the Tories would not carry an additional seat in Ireland. On the contrary, they would probably lose from four to six.

Mr. Stansfeld was among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday.

The King of the Belgians, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Dean of Westminster preached.

Prince Alfred has arrived at Windsor Castle, from Holyrood Palace.

It is officially notified that the Queen's birthday will be kept May 24th.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have during the past week apparently enjoyed the retirement which the Sandringham estate affords. The Prince has been engaged in giving directions for improvements to be carried out, which, when completed, will render it a model estate in the full sense of the term. It will be gratifying to those interested in the improvement of labourers cottages to know that his Royal Highness is setting a noble example to landowners in this particular. At West Newton two very superior cottages approach completion, and during the past few days six more have been commenced by the Prince's commands.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the name of Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P. for Sunderland, has been mentioned as Mr. Stansfeld's successor at the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-Governor Eyre has been appointed Lieutenant-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Jamaica. The Hon. Manners Sutton, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, late Governor of South Australia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. Anthony Musgrave, Governor of St. Vincent, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, in the room of Sir A. Bannerman, who retires. Mr. R. Rawson, C.B., Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, is appointed Governor of the Bahamas. Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Maclean proceeds from British Kaffraria to be Governor of Natal. Mr. George Berkeley, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, in the room of Mr. Musgrave, appointed to Newfoundland.—*Observer.*

Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar-General of Friendly Societies, has been designated to the office of general manager of the insurance department of the office about to be created by Mr. Gladstone's Government Annuities Bill. It is understood that the salary attached to the appointment will be 5,000*l.*, with the option of simultaneously holding his present appointment of registrar. Dr. Farr will be the actuary, at a salary of 2,500*l.*, but it is understood that his new appointment will not interfere with the holding of his present office.—*The News.*

Law and Police.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—The House of Lords, on Wednesday last, gave a decision in this case unfavourable to the Crown. As in the Court of Error, there were dissentients from the majority, Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale holding that the rules made by the Barons of the Exchequer in November last were warranted by the twenty-sixth section of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act, and gave a right of appeal upon the revenue side of this court. Such a right the party seeking appeal would have had by tendering a bill of exceptions, and Lord Cranworth was of opinion that the rules of November did not "give substantially any new right of appeal; for, looking to substance not to form, the party appealing is only doing what he might have done by bill of exceptions." On the other hand, the Lord Chancellor, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown held that the rules gave no right of appeal. "The creation of a new right of appeal," said Lord Westbury, "is plainly an act which requires legislative authority, and by which the court from which the appeal is given and the court to which it is given must both be bound, and that must be the act of some higher power. It is not competent to either tribunal or to both collectively to create any such right." He observed that when the legislature gave to a court the power of regulating its own practice or procedure, "such power would not avail for the creation of a new right of appeal, which is in effect a limitation of the jurisdiction of one court and the extension of the jurisdiction of another. A power to regulate the practice of a court does not involve or imply any power to alter the extent or nature of its jurisdiction." And again, of the rules themselves he said, "These rules are so many legislative enactments purporting to create a new jurisdiction in the Court of Exchequer Chamber and the House of Lords, and prescribing the mode in which such new jurisdiction shall be exercised. It is simply an incorrect use of language to call such enactments provisions respecting the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the Court of Exchequer." The appeal was thus dismissed, and the verdict of the jury in favour of the defendants remains undisturbed.

SUPERSTITION.—At the Penryn (Cornwall) Petty Sessions, Jane Lacy, who has a wide reputation as a "cunning woman," was charged with having pretended to use subtle advice and craft in order to remove a "spell" from Mrs. Joanna Bate, of Penryn, who died on the 21st of March. The evidence disclosed the prevalence of shocking superstition among the lower classes. Lacy was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Great activity is displayed in connection with these works, more particularly at the Westminster and Blackfriars-bridge end sections, and some 150 men are now at work in sinking the piling for the staging at those points, steam-engines being used both for that purpose and for excavation. Operations have not yet been commenced for the simultaneous construction of the embankment on the south side of the river.

DIARY OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—The Japanese Ambassadors who visited this country last year have published their diary through the bookseller Fou-yah, at Yeddo. Among other things it is therein said that the people of the West are very little different from each other; the dresses are the same as well as the weapons, though one nation manages them better than another; the French, above all, appear to excel therein. "Ceremonies and honours are very easy, and the honours to be paid to a Sovereign are very nearly the same as to a person of inferior rank—one takes his hat off, makes a small reverence, and therewith the thing is finished. At our audiences with the princes they were not separated from us by a curtain; even the Princess was not veiled, and sits as high as the Prince. The lords were very civil, even too civil, for they allowed us to eat and drink more than was in accordance with our ceremonies. The lower class were less civil, and unequivocally demonstrated that they thought us ugly. Among the women there are many handsome ones—among others, the Empress of the French. They run like a man. In order to appear taller they wear a high bonnet. Even the fashionable women dance very much; they hang on the arm of the men, and one sees the men frequently run along the street in the arms of women. We believe them to be their own wives. Women in general enjoy too much liberty, and the fashionable ones wear the same dresses as those of the lower class. The dress of the women, especially at night, is not always decent. Excepting the Dutch women, all other European women stand below the French. The men are stiff, rough, and a little proud; they wear no weapons, and very seldom the distinctions of their rank. It appears that everybody, and even the fashionable people, frequent the *cafés*. High officers even frequent the theatres. We were sorry we could not understand everything there. Almost everybody had a spying-glass, which, perhaps from distraction, was always directed at us. The merchants are proud, and the shopkeepers do not like one to turn their articles too much about. It annoyed us very much to see raw meat exhibited in the towns. Eating meat is often very healthy, but why exhibit it to every one? In Paris and London they run (walk) very fast, just as they do in our country when there is a fire. The houses are so high that they must be destroyed at the first earthquake. They appear, however, to stand against fire."

Literature.

HENRY VIII.*

Mr. Hastings Collette, a zealous champion of Protestantism, who has broken a lance with all the more redoubtable defenders of the Papacy, refuted Dr. Milner's fallacies and unmasked his pious frauds, answered a Dr. Gerughty, a Dublin notoriety, and even detected and exposed the literary blunders of Cardinal Wiseman, and who is evidently held in very high esteem by the "Bulwark," the "Ward," the "Morning Advertiser," and a number of other journals which exist for the purpose of defending our English Protestantism, has undertaken, in a small volume, to correct popular errors relative to the character of that greatly calumniated monarch, Henry VIII. He is not a copyist of Mr. Froude, for he tells us that the substance of his sketch "was originally delivered in 1862, 'before I had had the advantage of reading Mr. Froude's History of England.' It will strike all familiar with the subject as somewhat singular that a man of intelligence should have lectured on Henry VIII. in 1862, without having consulted the newest, and with all its faults, the most remarkable book on the subject; but Mr. Froude does not belong to the party whom Mr. Collette represents, and it would seem, therefore, that our author had no idea that he had done their cause such eminent service. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Collette has since seen the volumes in which the ingenious historian has challenged the all-but-universal verdict of posterity on the character of his hero, and as he acquiesces in all Mr. Froude's conclusions, we are not surprised that he regards it as "a standard work of the highest order." Still he professes a great desire to be impartial; if he will set down nought in malice, at least he will not extenuate that which is wrong, "exculpate, excuse, or shield faults." Henry "will be judged 'by the Great Architect of the Universe!'" — all that Mr. Collette seeks is to efface the stigma that has rested on his memory in consequence of his "having been judged by tradition, not by 'evidence.'" We regret that we are not able to give him that credit for perfect fairness which he takes to himself. After all his professions, the book is little better than a piece of special pleading, in which the favourable facts have been carefully brought out and are marshalled with no little tact and skill, but which carries with it none of the breadth, comprehensiveness, and authority of a judicial opinion. Mr. Collette reasons forcibly and expresses himself with clearness and decision, and as a reply to Roman Catholic representations, his argument is strong; but it will not be implicitly accepted by any one who seeks to form an unprejudiced judgment.

Our author's interest in Henry VIII. arises solely from his connection with the history of the Reformation in England, and his efforts are directed to refute the assertion so freely made by Romish writers that it was the "King's inordinate passion" which led to the formation of the Protestant Church. In an answer to these charges Mr. Collette first puts in the general plea "Not Guilty," and labours to prove that the accusations commonly urged against Henry are gross calumnies of his enemies,—then, that even if they were true, he was not as bad as many of the Popes,—and last, that he was not a Protestant. Now, this last is to us much the most satisfactory of the three, and that which there is least difficulty in sustaining. It is an easy task to show that Henry had no sympathy with Protestant opinions or practices; that the theological creed which won for him the title of "Defender of the Faith" was in substance held by him to the close of his life; and that the only ecclesiastical change he made was to substitute his own authority over the Church for that of the Pope. True Protestantism is not bound to defend him. He hated its freedom, was the bitter antagonist of its doctrines, and the cruel persecutor of some of its most distinguished professors. It would be simple folly for it to identify its cause with his reputation. But Anglicanism is in a very different position, and we do not much wonder at the sensitiveness with which its advocates regard any attacks upon one who was unquestionably the founder of the present Church system. It is very foolish, however, to degrade a great controversy to personal issues of this nature. Anglicanism is not to be condemned because of the circumstances under which it was first developed, but must be judged entirely by its own character as a professedly religious system. If its doctrines are true and its polity Scriptural, it is not to be rejected even though it could be proved that Henry VIII. was a veritable Bluebeard. If, on the other hand, it can be shown to be teaching a

false creed, recognising an authority in the church which Christ distinctly repudiates, and sanctioning practices opposed alike to reason and Scripture, then it will prove to be essentially rotten, and is not to be vindicated though Henry were shown to be the most saintly of men. These are such evident truisms that they would not need to be repeated were it not that they are so continually ignored on both sides. The champions of Anglicanism do not feel the force of these considerations or they would have refused to enter into a discussion which they might very fairly have declined, and in which it is not very probable that they will reap any advantage. There are too many ugly facts about the life of Henry for the majority of men ever to accept the new theory of his goodness. The world will go on, despite Mr. Froude, believing him (to some extent unjustly) a lascivious and bloodthirsty tyrant, and if Anglican champions endorse him they are sure to injure their own cause. As to recriminations such as those in which Mr. Collette indulges when he recites the evil deeds of Pope Alexander VI. and his successors, they do nothing but exasperate. Altogether, sound policy as well as good feeling protest against the degradation of a great conflict of principle into a lowly personal strife.

Looked at as a purely historical question, in which aspect alone it ought to be regarded, there is something to be said in favour of a more generous view of Henry VIII. The attempt to elevate him to the rank of a hero cannot possibly succeed, but the popular impression which represents him as little better than a monster does certainly require to be modified. There is a *prima facie* case against him in the fact that he had six wives, of whom four were divorced, and two of them beheaded; but it must fairly be admitted that if he was blameworthy he was also singularly unfortunate. To represent his illicit love for Anne Boleyn as the cause of his treatment of his first Queen, is now shown to be manifestly unjust. The scruples as to the validity of the marriage with Catherine were felt prior to their union, and were then only overcome with considerable difficulty. That the loss of all his male children may have fostered in a mind, educated under the influence of Popish superstitions, the notion that the anger of heaven rested upon a marriage contracted in violation of the Mosaic law (an idea which Mr. Collette evidently regards with favour), is not at all improbable. That he may have cherished anxiety as to the dangers of a disputed succession, and have been desirous to guard against them, is so natural that it may be at once admitted. Certain it is that the question was first raised by the Bishop of Tarbes, when it was proposed to ally Mary to a French Prince; that his difficulties were shared by the most learned ecclesiastical lawyers of the period; that on the principles of the Papal law the union was undoubtedly invalid; that Henry had actually been separated from Catherine for six years prior to his marriage with Anne Boleyn; and that the Pope would himself have granted the divorce but for his dread of Charles V. If such a question, indeed, could be looked at only from the side of political expediency, and if any circumstance could warrant a forgetfulness of high moral principles, the conduct of Henry might easily be vindicated; it is certain that but for the results which it had on the ecclesiastical policy of the nation, we should have heard little of the severe condemnations which have been passed upon him. Tried by a high moral standard, a very different result would be reached.

Very much less can be said in defence of his treatment of Anne Boleyn. Here certainly the affection (if it be not a debasement of the word to use it in such a relation) which he had conceived for the beautiful maid of honour had very much to do with the repudiation, and, as we think, the judicial murder of his Queen. Mr. Collette conveniently passes over the suspicious incidents of this case, the previous dalliance with Jane Seymour, and the marriage which followed so immediately the condemnation of her rival; and arrives much too readily at a conclusion as to the guilt of the latter. On this point we have never been satisfied. Light, thoughtless, imprudent, given to familiarities which shock the more decorous notions of the present day, Anne Boleyn was; but that she was guilty of the crimes laid to her charge we do not believe, and Henry's behaviour to her was simply brutal. As little can we acquiesce in the judgment pronounced on the execution of Fisher and Sir T. More. The latter was a persecutor on principle, and his fate, therefore, calls forth less commiseration than that of his aged companion, whose grey hairs and utter helplessness ought to have pleaded for mercy, even with the remorseless tyrant. In fine, the effort to whitewash the memory of Henry is a mockery of historic criticism. Bold, daring, and sagacious he was, and in the first years of his reign we may find something to admire. But as he advanced in years, passion gained more and

more predominance, and if the deeds of blood he perpetrated are to find apology, all our ideas of justice must be reversed. He was the very incarnation of the Erastian system he introduced into this country, believing that the monarch should determine the creed of his people, and ready, without a scruple, to immolate every man, however illustrious by birth, distinguished by talent or goodness, and eminent in his services to the realm, who would not bow down to the golden image he had set up. State-Churchism may well defend him, for no one ever held its theory with more sincerity or reduced it to practice with greater consistency.

THE REV. W. L. CLAY'S SERMONS.*

Unaffected modesty is a quality which is sure to prepossess us in favour of any writer in whom it appears. This virtue Mr. Clay, the author of a small and unpretending volume of sermons, which deal in earnest and thoughtful spirit with some of the great questions of the day, undoubtedly has, for he frankly tells us that his "own judgment warns him that sermons so commonplace are hardly worth preservation in 'print.'" In this he has placed far too low an estimate upon discourses which, if not strikingly original, have much freshness of thought and illustration, are outspoken and decided in their avowal of opinion, effective in style, and well calculated in their whole tone and character to commend the preacher's views of truth to his congregation. From many of those views we ourselves dissent, and trace in them the warping influences of that ecclesiastical system with which the preacher is identified, and of which he is a sincere and devoted though by no means a bigoted adherent. Still, we everywhere recognise a man alive to the solemn responsibilities of his office; who thinks carefully and feels deeply; who is too independent to be trammelled by the notions of any clique or party, too intelligent to indulge in worn-out and unmeaning platitudes, too firm in his own convictions to attempt any concealment of his opinions by enveloping them in a cloud of doubtful phraseology, and too large-hearted to intentionally refuse justice to those who differ from him. There is great inconsistency indeed between many of his statements, but this is to be imputed to the unconscious and unconfessed opposition between some of his own freer modes of thought and the formularies of the Church in which he ministers. Altogether these sermons are interesting and valuable, as characterised by a style of thought and feeling rare, we fear, not only among the clergy of the Establishment, but among the ministers of all churches, displaying a charity which does not spring from indifference to truth, and a breadth of view which never degenerates into latitudinarian license.

The first four sermons are on the subject of "Absolution," and the preacher's effort is to steer a middle path between the Romanist error and that of the "extreme Protestant." In this he is not successful, nor, as we have hinted above, always consistent. Many of his views of the question at issue are put with considerable vividness and force; his illustrations are always pertinent, and often very effective; and not unfrequently there is much genuine pathos thrown into his appeals: but we fail to discover the way in which he has corrected what he deems the extreme Protestant theory. If the terms "priest" and "absolution" are stripped of their distinctive and characteristic ideas; if the priest is not to "exercise certain delegated prerogatives of the Godhead"; if the "priesthood is not a peculiar caste, elevated by episcopal ordination to the possession of certain mystical powers"; if "a royal priest, albeit a layman, may discharge the absolver's office 'with blest effect in cases where we, with all our ecclesiastical prestige, had failed to heal the broken heart'"; if, in short, the absolving power means nothing more than the loving proclamation of the simple Gospel of the grace of God and the manifestation of a forgiving temper towards the sincere penitent, while the sin-retaining power is only the faithful warning addressed to the hardened sinner as to the certain consequences of his guilt,—there seems to be nothing to which the extreme Protestant can object, and it may be conceded that, if thus understood, the "power of the keys" still exists. But, then, this is not the doctrine of the Church of England. The whole tendency of her ritual and teaching is to throw around the priest that mystic sanctity of which he is here stripped, to invest him with those Divine prerogatives which are here expressly denied to him, and, while making the absolving power a much more serious thing, to restrict its exercise entirely to the sacerdotal class. The idea of a layman's absolution is one not only never found in the Prayer-book, but opposed to

* *Henry VIII., an Historical Sketch.* By CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

* *The Power of the Keys, and Other Sermons.* By W. L. CLAY, M.A. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

the spirit by which it is everywhere pervaded. Mr. Clay, indeed, tries to satisfy us that even the most objectionable form of absolution—that appointed to be used in the Visitation of the Sick—is in harmony with his theory; but we fail ourselves to be convinced that it is not, as has been generally thought, "Romish and superstitious," and shall be long before we learn "to love, reverence, and guard them [the priest's absolving words], for they are a concentrated Gospel." Nor can we understand how, consistently with his general views, Mr. Clay can talk of the "special grace conferred at his ordination" on a "mere ecclesiastic," one who does not belong to the "royal" as distinguished from the "ecclesiastical" priesthood, and tell us that even in his hands, though "for lack of personal holiness" he has sunk into a mere Church official, "baptism and the Eucharist cannot lose their absolving efficacy."

We should not do justice to Mr. Clay if we did not notice the genuine liberality that he continually manifests. He has no faith in apostolical succession, and speaks of it in terms which will not be very pleasing to some of his High-Church brethren. "I should tremble," he says, "for the authority of our priesthood if it rested on so fragile a tenure. Prove one flaw in the succession, one break in the chain, and the Church of England crumbles to pieces." He then proceeds to declare the grounds of his own attachment to the Church, and though we cannot of course sympathise in them, we can admire the catholic spirit with which they are conceived, and the manliness with which they are uttered.

"But you may ask—'If you abandon Apostolical succession, on what ground can you claim superiority for our Anglican order, bishops, priests, and deacons, over the ministries of other denominations?' I fear that the answer which satisfies me will appear far too simple for all who crave something mystical and peculiar in their religion, and for all who value their Church privileges chiefly because they furnish a vantage-ground from whence they may look down on inferior sects. I believe that our Church is superior to other communions, not by reason of some mysterious transmitted virtue of which our priests have a monopoly, but simply because her spirit is more catholic, her doctrine more pure, her polity more sound than theirs. I look on her priesthood as superior to any other, partly because the Church they represent is better, and partly because the manner of their appointment is wiser. Studying these vexed questions as calmly as I can across fifteen centuries of controversy, I have satisfied myself that the three orders of the ministry and ordination by the laying on of hands were things instituted by the Apostles and sanctioned by their Master. I know, as matter of history, that this system has been preserved without essential change for eighteen hundred years; and I am convinced, as a matter of fact, that after the wear and tear of all those centuries it is now meeting with renewed power and notable efficacy the wants of the present time. All visible churches must have some method of appointing their representatives, whether they call them priests or not. I am not bigot enough to deny the validity of other methods, but I am bigot enough to believe that ours is by far the best. And on this ground—not because there is any mystic potency in the three orders, not because our bishops can perhaps track back their episcopal lineage to the Apostles—but on this simple, intelligible ground, I base the claims of our ministry."

This is bringing the controversy to a fair issue. We may be at variance with the writer on every point; we may think "priest" a singularly ill-chosen term by which to designate one who, as described by him, is only a Christian minister; we may draw from ecclesiastical history the opposite conclusions to those at which he has arrived; with our knowledge of the "Sale of Advowsons"—those ecclesiastical auctions which are a disgrace to our British Christianity—and of the way in which the rights of Church patronage are generally exercised, we may marvel at the mind which can see anything to admire in this mode of appointing Christian ministers. But all these are questions for discussion, and may surely be argued with calmness and good temper among Christian men, so long as there is none of that exclusiveness which makes the office of the ministry a caste, or that arrogance which leads the Christian teachers of one sect to look down with scorn on all who do not belong to their communion.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Guardian Angel, and other Poems. By JOSEPH VEREY. (London: Clarke.) Of the "Guardian Angel" it is only necessary to say that it is a dramatic poem. That is to say, it is a thing—yes, a thing, composed of a series of detached scenes, the interest lying confessedly not in plot, incident, or development of character, but in the poetical merits of the speechifying exclusively. We do not say that there ought to be nothing of the sort written, for we have two noble specimens of the dramatic poem in our own language, "Manfred" and the "Seraphim"; and from them we may perhaps at half a glance learn how a poem, half dramatic in its nature, yet lacking the essential sources of dramatic interest, may still be a work of great power and beauty. It would appear, then, from these illustrious examples that a composition of the kind should be a dialogue, or monologue even, raised to the pitch of dramatic force and intensity, but distinguished from a drama, by the fact that the event or situation which inspires the

passion of the scene, is not then and there actually transpiring, and is not supposed to have passed before the spectator's (i. e. the reader's) own eyes. In "Lear" we see the old King subjected to the indignities that move his frenzied grief and anger. But "Manfred's" crime is a thing of the past, and we know of it only by listening to the voice of his remorse and despair as he wanders in Alpine solitudes; and in the "Seraphim" it is the angel-watchers that are the spectators of Calvary, and its awful scenes—we see and hear but them. So much for the form. Perhaps, too, by generalising still further in the same rough way from these two poems, we might learn something as to the subjects of the dramatic poem proper as well as its form. It would be irreverent to dramatise the Gospel narrative (we are speaking of the written drama, mind—to the acted drama all that we are saying would apply too obviously to require stating)—to bring Christ Himself on to the scene and compel us to look on at the visible driving in of the nails, and stab of the spear. Not so to let us gaze through angelic eyes and sympathise with their higher, clearer point of view. So in a less degree, when some lesser horror—when Manfred's or old Cenci's unknown, unspeakable crime, is the theme—we cannot by reason of its simple dreadfulness have it presented to us in its own nature; but we may in "Manfred's" repentant outcries, or the wronged Beatrice's vengeful grief. Thus, then, there is a class of actions which, though fit subjects for dramatic composition by reason of the pity and terror they awaken, are in their own nature unfit for the dramatist's use; and the existence of such a class of subjects creates for the dramatic poem a place in literature as a sort of supplement to the drama—defines, though without restricting its province, and determines its form.—We have but a small text for so long a sermon. To apply our definition as a test to the "Guardian Angel," of any other so-called recent dramatic poem we know of, would be a mere waste of time. Besides, it might be said that we have set up an arbitrary standard of our own. But judged by any standard, which demands that a long poem shall be work of art—shall be a whole even—shall have a plan of purpose—or, to come down lower still, shall have a beginning, middle, and end,—these dramatic poems fall short. They are mere floods of talk. The action, scanty as it is, is in no sense dramatic; it serves only to connect the speeches, which again have nothing to do with the action. The fact is, the name is a mere excuse for escaping from the responsibility and trouble of constructing a plot, and from the trammels of common sense. The thing itself is one which nobody, we will be bound, except a critic, ever read through. And the "Guardian Angel" is a particularly flagrant specimen of its kind. Among other absurdities, a great part of the dialogue is in rhyme, the rhymes being stuck about in a miscellaneous manner, like the plums in a pudding. Further, there is a comic character, a sort of fast man, one Arthur, meant as a set-off, we presume, to the crime-burdened Oliver, and the aspiring, moon-struck Adrian. This young man's conversation is of the most vulgar and flippant description, and how its publication can aid the cause of Poland (the "Guardian Angel" is published "to aid the cause of Poland"—save the mark!) we don't see. And Adrian, too, what a favourite he must have been if he always went on like that in the bosom of his family! To borrow a phrase from Mr. Disraeli, this dramatic poem, in the language of the last century, would have been called *rubbish*; in this it will be characterised by a familiar monosyllable we will not repeat. We have read carefully several of the shorter poems, in hopes of finding something which should speak better things of a volume "published in aid of the Polish cause"; but we can't. Nevertheless, to write 124 pages of verses indicates a kind of ability; and makes us think that some individuals must possess the same faculty in verse, which faculty, if developed in the form of *vivid* prose, would be called "the gift of the gab."—*Effie Campbell, and other Poems.* By JOSEPH TRUMAN. (Longmans.) There is something of prettiness, and a good deal of grace and tenderness, about Mr. Truman's shorter poems; and we quote the first two verses of one called "The Lament":—

"Purer the new-born snowdrops of the spring,
Fairer the blue-bells of the waning year,
Richer and dearer every mystic thing
That heavenly thoughts to earthly hearts do bring—
The stars that beckon, and the winds that sing,
If thou wert here.

"And lovelier far the mountain and the lake,
More gay the summer, grander autumn sere,
And birds would blither pipe from bower and brake,
And kindlier music would the wild sea make,
And less wild whispers through the poplars shake,
If thou wert here."

This is a fair sample of what Mr. Truman can do, and the reader will gather from it that his fancy is not of a highly-original cast. And no one can read the most ambitious poem in the volume, "The Poet,"—something after the manner of Shelley's "Alastor"—without feeling that the author has not much to say to his generation.—*The History of Modern Europe, for Schools and Private Students.* By THOMAS BULLOCK. (Manchester: Heywood.) Executed with ability and care; but belonging to a class of books which carry their own crime and sentence written on their faces. All one can say of them is that they are simple failures in an impracticable task. Sir Archibald Alison wrote a History of Europe

in—(was it in twenty-one volumes or more? we never read it)—Mr. Bullock tries to tell the same story in 324 pages! We should just like to ask, would not any one remember the facts better from reading the former's comparatively diffuse, deliberate narrative, than from Mr. Bullock's breathless catalogue? For our own part, if we had to get up such a work as this, we should have had dreams at night of Sultan Amurath dancing a reel with Queen Victoria, and J. J. Rousseau playing at leapfrog with Melancthon. But we notice that books of this kind are intended "for use in schools," and we would ask, further, is any schoolboy expected to learn and remember all this? If so, we would only request his intelligent instructor to look at the next list of subjects for examination in history, either at the Inns of Court or the Universities; and see if he is not requiring his pupil to know far more than is expected of young men of comparatively ripe culture, at the end of a period of deliberate and special study? If such books are to be crammed and forgotten, Turner's "Dates" will answer the purpose far better. It is plain they can't be studied and remembered—we wonder if Sir A. Alison himself knows the half of what Mr. Bullock has summarised?—and all encouragement to their publication had better be withdrawn by their instantaneous banishment from schools. At the same time, we intend no disparagement to Mr. Bullock, who has only attempted what others have attempted, and has done it equally well. Perhaps better, for his book has a good index, and therefore has its value as one of reference for facts and dates, which many of its class have not.—*Curiosities of Legislation.—Curiosities of Phrenology.* By HUGH BARCLAY. (MacPhun.) In the former of these pamphlets Mr. Sheriff-substitute Barclay dwells upon the number and verbosity of our statutes; the mode of framing and introducing bills; gross errors in the Statute-book, and particularly with reference to the existing uncertainty whether a statute applies to Scotland or not; and suggests as remedial measures the institution of a Minister of Justice, under whose superintendence all legislation is to be carried through; and also, that instead of "an act to amend" a former statute being passed, the old statute should be repealed, and renewed in the amended form. These are very sensible suggestions. The pamphlet was read as a paper at the Social Science Congress, and is both brief and interesting. We can hardly say as much for the author's second attempt at controversy. Phrenology seems to be an ancient (and very proper) object of his aversion, as we gather from some rather dull squibs published by him forty years ago, and now reprinted as an appendix. But time has blunted either his prejudices or his controversial weapons. He balances the *pros* and *cons* as a lawyer knows how, but in a hesitating, *dilettante* sort of fashion. After p. 41 he not only seems unsettled in his views, but becomes confused in his reasoning, and writes in a most unlaywerlike, desultory way. We make our clerical readers a present of the following gem:—"Religious persons, as the Puritans of old, had Veneration 'very large, and hence (*sic*) they had their hair shed 'down over that organ, and in the civil revolutionary 'war obtained the name of Roundheads. (!) HENCE 'also it is said many or most eminent clergymen are bald."—*The Practical English Grammar.* By ROSCOE MONGAN, B.A. (Longmans.) We have somewhere seen a wicked story to the effect that a part of the "shy literature" of the London press consisted of medical treatises composed by hack writers for fashionable physicians, "not necessarily for publication," but to be laid on the tables of their patients. We are far from saying to the author of this treatise (who, for all we know, has nothing to do with education at all), *de te fabula*; but shall we be forgiven for asking, why does every schoolmaster write an English Grammar? We hope that is a polite way of putting the thing. Or shall we inquire further, if it is a substitute for the "old Port," that is said to have been offered to the parents on reopening days, and by which the reputation of a school was made or broken? Go back to the Port; it is not everybody who can write a Grammar. To this last remark Mr. Mongan is certainly no exception. His very preface itself is full of the most extraordinary slips in language for one who aspires to expound the theory of it; and the very authorities he prefers to quote (in his preface) are people who can't write correctly. We don't mean that he violates the laws of Syntax exactly; but he does not seem to apprehend the precise value either of words or assertions. For instance:—"The extreme labour and the patient 'toil,' etc., as though *labour* and *toil* were not one and the same thing. Again, the Mr. Harrison he quotes from speaks of Cobbett's superiority to Bentley in "grammatical accuracy and the construction of 'his sentences,' as though these were different. Of identical assertions which he distinguishes between, take this: in one paragraph he declares, that in compiling a Grammar, "It is very difficult to avoid repeating the words of others" (a difficulty, by the way, which, as we can aver, he certainly has not succeeded in avoiding)—"still I have endeavoured to be original as 'much as possible.' He then goes on in the next paragraph to remark, as though it were quite a new and distinct assertion, that "although he has consulted 'almost every other similar publication, etc.,' still 'no 'one or two individual works have to (*sic*) any undue 'degree abbreviated his labours.' Perhaps *abridge* would have done as well as *abbreviate*. We hardly know which is a more hopeless sign of muddleheadedness, confounding things that differ, or distinguishing between things

that are identical. Among minor elegancies, he contrasts a meagre treatment of a subject with a diffuse treatment (he probably meant full). Mr. Harrison talks about "a guide in the structure, etc." And finally Trench, Latham, etc., are said to have "enriched our language," where the author evidently meant "the grammar of our language, with many valuable contributions." All these little blunders occur in the short space of three pages. These are but small errors, the reader will say. That is a matter of opinion; but they are not of small moment to Mr. Mongan, because they all occur in the Preface to his book, and will induce many a person who takes it up, to lay it down at once with the full persuasion that it must be a confused and unsatisfactory performance, however long it took him to bring it through the press, and however great its real merits. Nor small as indicative of the very small amount of preliminary training in logic and language, with which people now-a-days attempt a treatise on the English tongue.—Mr. Mongan's own style infected us with a suspicion. The nature of it our readers will probably guess, after reading the following extract from Mr. Harrison's brief contribution to the Preface:—"Let him (anybody) take care, lest, while he is wandering in imagination on the banks of the Tiber, the Illissus, or the Meander, while he is gathering the sweets of Hybla, or drinking at the fountain of Heli-con, he may be recklessly and profanely trampling under foot, the rich and the varied productions of his own soil." The words "in imagination" just save Harrison from a fall, and a beauty too; but the rhetoric is undeniable. Shall we be blamed if, after reading this, we marked the sections, "Shall and Will," "Poetical License," and "Style," as coming first for examination. "Shall and Will," are quite accurately expounded; as a foot-note observes, "see Wedgewood and Sir F. B. Head." "Poetical License" is meagre; but in looking it up, we found a clever little ballad in imitation of Macaulay's "Ivry," by the author. Perhaps that explains the author's failure as a grammarian; he is a poet. We are sorry to have nothing more respectful to say of a work which has evidently cost its author so much pains. Of course it contains some valuable matter, as every book on grammar ought, with so many valuable works to borrow from. But apart from this merit every section almost, confirms the impression made by the Preface. It is floundering and unpractical. Besides this, it contains many antiquated errors.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Captain Speke is preparing a new volume on the subject of his great discovery, under the title of "What led to the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile."

For the moment, Garibaldi literature is all the rage. Although only a few days have elapsed since the announcement was made of the intention of the illustrious Italian to visit this country, publishers have not been idle. A two-shilling "Life," four at sixpence, and three penny publications, have appeared during the past week.

The fourth series of Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art" will be devoted to the subject of the history of Christ and His precursor John the Baptist, as represented in Christian Art. The work is completed by Lady Eastlake, whose name will appear on the titlepage in conjunction with that of the accomplished authoress of the previous series; and the work will be published in two vols. square crown 8vo, with numerous etchings and woodcuts.

Nearly all the pictorial serials have stated their intention to issue Shakespeare numbers. The *Leisure Hour*, *Illustrated London News*, and other widely-circulated sheets are busy at this moment preparing. The Messrs. Chambers have already issued the "Shakespeare number" of their excellent *Journal*.

Mr. Banting's pamphlet on "Corpulency" is as much in demand as ever. About ten thousand copies have now been sold by the publishers. Booksellers in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall and Piccadilly, where the brochure is issued, say that never before do they remember so many well-fed persons visiting their shops. The entire scheme, as given by Mr. Banting, for the reducing of obese persons to moderate proportions, is about (so it is said) to be given in a little drama at one of our metropolitan theatres.

The organ of the publishing trade states that it has received the titles of seventy-four pamphlets published in Paris during the last six months of 1863, in opposition to the opinions expressed in "The Life of Jesus"; but the popular edition of this book has been a great success—eight large impressions having been disposed of.—*London Review*.

PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Mr. Phillip sends to the Royal Academy a large work showing the manner of a Spanish funeral; Mr. Faed, a large picture of peasant life, entitled "Feyther and Mither baith"; Mr. Stanfield has four pictures, coast scenes; Mr. Leighton sends the same number, as enumerated by us some weeks since. Mr. F. Goodall sends three works, one large, of an Oriental subject; another with a home theme, such as he produced a few years ago; the third his diploma picture. Mr. Armitage has a large picture representing "Jezebel and Ahab." Mr. E. Crowe contributes to the Exhibition a large picture, representing "Luther affixing his thesis in answer to Tetzel to the door of the church at Wittenberg." Mr. Calderon has chosen for the subject of his principal work, "The Burial of Hampden," and for a minor one, "Two Women of Arles."—*Athenæum*.

The Life of the Rev. James Sherman, by the Rev. Henry Allon, has reached a third edition.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. are contributing their part to the Shakespeare Tercentenary by bringing out a cheap edition of his works finely illustrated by the Brothers Dalziel. It is annotated, excellently printed on good paper, and in a word is a sumptuous edition for the million.

POMPEII.—Five new rooms have been brought to light not far from the Forum. In one of them a great many pieces of bread wrapped up in napkins have been found, most of the napkins being still in good preservation. Three bodies have been found in different tombs, most ingeniously preserved in form and shape. One warrior, evidently of superior rank, has on a coat of mail and the usual armour a Roman wore in those times. Of the two others, one is a lady, whose beauty of form and face is splendid. The last is a young girl of about fifteen, apparently an attendant. The coarse texture of her dress is distinctly seen, and on one of her fingers a coarse ring of lead or tin shows her love of baubles.

Miscellaneous.

COTTON is arriving in Liverpool in enormous quantities from the East. Since Saturday morning last, eighteen ships have entered the Mersey partially laden with cotton. Altogether they have brought 89,933 bales.

LOSS OF A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.—The Matilda, just built at Glasgow at a cost of 60,000*l.*, and sailing from Cardiff with a cargo of steel, iron, and coal (currently reported as intended for the Confederates), has been wrecked off Lundy Island. Crew saved.

THE NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE will meet at Manchester on the 19th and 20th inst. There is likely to be a good attendance, many delegates having already been appointed from the principal towns of the kingdom. A great meeting in the Free-trade Hall forms part of the programme.

PETROLEUM AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.—The *Times* seems to think that a substitute has been found for coal as a steam-producing agency. This is petroleum oil, which is believed by an American official commission to be twice as powerful as anthracite coal,—that is, we presume, for the same bulk of material. The gain to all steam traffic, if this could be proved, would be enormous; and the *Times* calls on the Government to make experiments.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—The tide of emigration flows on with increasing volume from all parts of Ireland. Travellers declare that they have seen whole villages in Connaught utterly deserted, the people, old and young—grandfathers and little children—being met in hundreds on the road, making their way to the emigrant-ships. The clamorous grief of relatives parting is seldom witnessed now; on the contrary, the emigrants are quite cheerful. Speaking of those who sailed by the City of Glasgow, the *Cork Reporter* says that they seemed as joyful as if they were embarking for a picnic on a summer lake. The booking-offices in Dublin have all the berths engaged in the Atlantic steamers for weeks to come. Even in some of the best counties in Leinster and Ulster the small farmers are giving up their unavailing struggle to live on their small holdings, and are going in great numbers to the country where they can have farms without rent. In many cases the peasants have their passage paid by their relatives in America.

FAREWELL SOIREE TO THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.—On Monday evening week a number of the leading members of the London Emancipation Society assembled at their rooms, 65, Fleet-street, to give a parting entertainment to this distinguished advocate of the coloured race in America. The chair was taken by William Evans, Esq., the president of the association; and amongst the leading gentlemen present were the guest of the evening (the Rev. Sella Martin), Professor Newman, the Rev. Dr. Massie, Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. W. T. Malleon (treasurer of the society), Messrs. John Gorrie, C. H. Elt, Richard Moore, and W. Farmer. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his belief that Sella Martin was the most eloquent coloured gentleman who had ever visited this country, and that it was impossible to over-estimate the value of the services he had rendered to the United States during his two visits to the British empire. The committee of the Emancipation Society entertained towards him a feeling, not of mere respect, but of real affection. In the name of the society the chairman begged to present to Mr. Martin a complimentary resolution which had been unanimously passed by the committee, embodying its feelings on the occasion:—"Resolved, that the committee, in bidding farewell to the Rev. Sella Martin, desire to express its high sense of the services which that gentleman, by his eloquent addresses, both in the metropolis and in many of the principal cities and towns of the empire, has rendered to the cause of his country and his race during the last eighteen months; and, deeply sympathising with his early sufferings and struggles for liberty, hopes that, on his return to the United States, he may be associated with movements for the elevation of his newly-enfranchised brethren—a work for which they believe him to be eminently qualified, both by his remarkable ability, and great experience." The foregoing resolution, beautifully emblazoned, has since been presented to him. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Dr. Massie, Professor Newman, Messrs. Slack, Malleon, Gorrie, Elt, and Moore. Mr. Martin, in reply, referred to the circumstances of his visit to England, and of his

being compelled to resign his loved and affectionate church at Bromley-by-Bow. During the last eighteen months he has visited in Great Britain between one and two hundred towns and cities, as well as addressed a large number of private assemblages. His present purpose was to return to America, and labour for the elevation of the coloured freed men.

FREEDOM IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The Isle of Man has a legislature of its own, not by any means so large as that of the adjacent island of Great Britain, but it is at least equally jealous of its honour and privileges. The Manx legislature is termed the Keys. It is composed of twenty-four persons, self-elected, who, it appears, have turned the Key upon the proprietor of the *Isle of Man Times*. The town commissioners of Douglas wanted additional powers for the improvement of the town, and for this purpose they laid a bill before the Keys, praying that august body to pass it into law. After four days' debate the bill was thrown out, to the great indignation of everybody outside the Keys. The *Isle of Man Times* and the *Mona's Herald* pitched into the Keys for their hostility to reform, and the Keys, not relishing this treatment, summoned the recreant journalists before them for contempt and breach of privilege. The journalists were asked to apologise, and he of the *Times* having refused to do so, was committed to gaol for six months! His brother of the *Mona's Herald* consented to apologise, and there the matter rests for the present. The legality of the sentence is to be tested.

Gleanings.

On an average 137,000 passengers a-day are carried by London omnibuses.

A little girl, hearing her mother observe to another lady that she was going into half-mourning, inquired whether any of her relatives were half dead.

The following laconic inscription is engraved upon the tombstone of a person who lived opposite to a churchyard:—"Removed from over the way."

In the Court of Queen's Bench, in a lunacy case, a witness, a laundress, was asked with respect to the defendant, "Was she abstemious?" Witness (evidently not knowing the meaning of the word): "I never saw her so."

A celebrated Oxford scholar, who professes an indifference to music, was once asked what he thought of an orchestra which had been performing a grand overture. He replied that he only was impressed "by the wonderful coincidences of the fiddlers' elbows."

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Jubilee Fund now amounts to about 160,000*l.*

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything Lord Erskine had a regular form of reply, namely, "Sir, I feel much honoured by your application, and beg to subscribe" (here the reader had to turn over leaf) "myself your very obedient servant," &c.

"I never knew any man," says an old author, "who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian."

THE SEWING-MACHINE.—A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing-machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago; but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago, so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

THE RELIGION OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.—According to a statistical account of the religious belief of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of the forty-three now reigning, seventeen belong to the Lutheran creed, eight Evangelical, four Calvinist, one Greek rite, one Mussulman, one Episcopal, and eleven Catholic.—*Galignani*.

CRYSTAL CAVERN IN SWITZERLAND.—Near St. Maurice, in the Canton de Vaud, a grand crystal cavern has been discovered, at which one arrives by boat on a subterranean lake. The cavern lies 400 metres, or 1,300 feet below the surface of the earth, and is said to be beautiful beyond description. It has been named Fairy Grotto, and will shortly be opened to the public, after some festal inauguration.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—The first Lord Eldon, in one of his shooting excursions at Wareham, came across a person who was sporting on his land without leave. His lordship inquired if the stranger was aware he was trespassing, and if he knew to whom the estate belonged? "What's that to you?" was the reply; "I suppose you are one of old Baggs' keepers." "No," replied the peer, "your supposition is wrong, my friend; I am old Baggs himself."

ASTRONOMICAL MISCONCEPTIONS.—At Lord Kinaird's recent gathering of ploughmen, Sheriff Barclay said:—"He had heard a story lately connected with an eclipse. There was a young man lived in a village, where it was known that an eclipse was to be visible at a certain time, and afterwards he was asked if he had seen the eclipse. He replied, 'No, unfortunately I have not. Just about the very time it was to take place, my master sent me a message some two miles into the country, and although I ran all the way and as hard as I could, it was all over before I could get back.' (Great laughter.) There was another story told of some persons who had visited an observatory on the Calton-hill in Edinburgh, where it was stated that the moon was to be seen in full orb. While one young man was looking through the telescope, his friends very waggishly turned the tube aside, so that it struck across to the opposite side of the Forth. The man continued to look with great bewilderment at seeing houses, and people walking about, and he seemed quite delighted at

thus receiving ocular demonstration that the moon was inhabited. At last the telescope rested on a sign-board, and he cried out in immense surprise, "Oh, dear me! 'Alloa ales sold here!" How on earth did they get them up?" (Roars of laughter.)

THE HOUSE OF ALFRED TENNYSON, ISLE OF WIGHT.—A public footpath skirts the garden and park, together some fifty acres, wherein the house is situated; and though the high embankments, protected on the top by a thickset hedge in one part and a *chevaux de frise* of prickly furze at others, prevented our obtaining more than a glimpse of the house itself, I was satisfied to pass under the rustic bridge over which the poet no doubt has frequently crossed, and to observe with a sigh the staring vulgarity and garish brilliance of the flaunting red-brick "Alexandra House," which is the last addition to the buildings near Mr. Tennyson's grounds. I was more pained to hear the reason of the rampart-looking banks having been erected. The British excursionist is neither troubled with much refinement nor burdened with much delicacy, and when the cheap trips came in (imagine "cheap trips" to a poet's retreat), their human cargo would stroll leisurely in to Mr. Tennyson's garden, walk carelessly up to his breakfast window, point him out to their fellows, make audible comments upon his demeanour, the cut of his clothes, the expression of his face, and almost say, at their lion at bay, "Let him roar again, let him roar again." Hence the rustic entrenchments and grassy fortifications, which, as I think, deserve to rank with the old iron shutters of Apsley House, and to be in their way as grave a reproach to us as a nation.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

FAMILY LIFE IN DENMARK.—Family life in Denmark is, to a casual visitor like myself, singularly easy of access; everything is so simple, and everybody is so kindly-hearted. In this, as almost in every house of well-to-do persons which it has been my good fortune to enter, there was not a lady of the family who did not speak English more or less, and German, and who could not play on the piano with some artistic skill, in so far as I am capable of judging. The Danish ladies, I should say, are not strong-minded, and have certainly no idea of the rights of women. It is curious, and at first rather startling to an Englishman, to find that the young ladies, who have been playing and talking to you before supper about Bulwer and Dickens and Thackeray, and the Princess Alexandra—a never-failing topic of conversation—carry round the cups and change the plates; and, in fact, wait upon you instead of servants. I have no doubt they cook the dinner themselves, and mend the snow-white table-linen. Then, when the meals are over, how the women get fed is a mystery to me; they come back into the drawing-room and resume their conversation with perfect equanimity. I do not know that I should like to live in the country in Denmark. I think it possible I might get tired of whilst at farthing points, and of eating brown bread and butter morning, noon, and night, and of going to bed at ten and rising at seven. But still the ordinary existence here is singularly easy and unpretending. And even in the throbs of a struggle for national being the placidity of the current of daily life scarcely seems ruffled.—*Correspondent of Daily Telegraph.*

THE FORTHCOMING CITY DINNER TO GARIBALDI.—Our old friend M. Assolant gives in the *Courrier du Dimanche* an account of the proceedings in England on the occasion of Garibaldi's visit, with his own embellishments, which are, indeed, its principal features. He thus sketches the civic banquet that will not fail to be given to Garibaldi in London. The programme of the feast is this:—The Lord Mayor, wearing his wig, preceded by his "enormous abdomen," and followed by his aldermen with red faces, will receive him on the stairs of the Mansion-house, seat him on his right hand, exactly opposite a tureen of turtle-soup, of ox-tail, and the ox itself roasted entire for exactly the space of twelve hours. The wines of France, Spain, and the Cape will be set flowing like the waters of a fountain. Two hundred English young women, the daughters of dukes, marquises, counts, and simple millionnaires, will shout with might and main the moment they see the hero. The hero will respond to these shouts with low bows, and will put his hand to his heart by way of showing that emotion prevents him from speaking, but does not affect his appetite. When the dessert is nearly over the Lord Mayor will rise and propose the "Health of the Queen," at the same time expressing the joy he feels at seeing by his side an illustrious stranger, who, &c.; and Garibaldi will reply that he had long desired to set his foot on English soil—on that soil which is the terror of the tyrant and the hope of the slave; and those Englishmen "who have so many shillings and so much liberty." As some apprehension will then arise that at this point Garibaldi may enter on financial matters, and propose to the guests to lend money to Italy, "which," as M. Assolant shrewdly observes, "is somewhat unpleasant after drinking," they will all hasten to applaud by way of interrupting him. Viscount Palmerston, "the facetious statesman," will next propose a toast in honour of the English ladies—"the finest and the most graceful in the universe." The toast will, of course, have its effect, for every true Englishman loves to drink, whether in honour of the ladies or for his own private satisfaction. Then the noble Viscount will propose a toast to the English Volunteers, which will be as well received as the first; and he will launch out into praises of English valour, English industry, the English navy, the English militia, and the English artillery; but he will not forget to impress upon the company that it is his

vigilance only which has saved England from French invasion, and that if he had not spent two or three thousand millions of francs in building forts and iron-clads, the turtle soup which his honourable friend the Lord Mayor placed on the table would not be safe in English stomachs, but be swallowed by the frog eaters on the other side of the Channel, as well as the excellent ox-tail with which his honourable friend had also supplied the guests. The company will, after this speech, be convinced of the patriotism and eloquence of the Viscount, "for," adds M. Assolant, "the best way to gain applause from your hearers is to lavish praise on them."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The market for English securities has been rather inactive during the week, but prices have been firm and improving. To-day great quietness prevails, and the Funds remain steady. The arrangements for the fortnightly settlement are now occupying the time and attention of the members of the Stock Exchange, and, as a consequence, little business is now in progress. The extent of the outstanding transactions in many departments is decidedly heavy, and in banking and financial shares the largest ever known.

Consols are 91½ 91½ for Money, and 91½ 92 for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced Annuities are 89½ 89½; the 2½ per Cents. 73½.

The demand for discount accommodation is increasing, and there is little disposition to take good bills below 6 per cent. In the Stock Exchange, the supply of money is large, and the terms for short loans on English Government securities do not exceed 3½ to 4½ per cent.

In the Foreign Stock Market, apart from a rise in Greek Bonds, attention has been mainly directed to the interesting proceedings at yesterday's meeting of Mexican bondholders, when the terms submitted through Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. and the International Financial Society, in connection with the proposed new loan, were unanimously adopted. It results from these terms, that each holder of 1000. Bond, carrying 23½ 10s. of over-due coupons will be entitled to 47½ 10s. in Three per Cent. Bonds in exchange for such coupons. The coupon of 1½ 10s. due the 1st January last will be paid in cash, and out of the proceeds of the loan to be now negotiated a sum sufficient to provide the next two years' interest on the existing bonds and on the bonds to be created for the capitalised arrears will be retained.

The subscription list for the new Mexican Six per Cent. loan of 8,000,000. stock, at 63 (but reduced by allowance to about 60), will be opened in France on Friday next, the 15th inst.

In some Railway Shares prices have shown an upward tendency. Midland have improved ½; London and Brighton, ½; North-Western, ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 1; while Bristol and Exeter have declined ½; and North-Eastern, Berwick, &c. The Foreign and Colonial lines continue dull at about previous prices. It is stated that the arrangement between Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co. and the London and Westminster Bank has thus far resulted in about three-fourths of the country connection of Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co. having joined the London and Westminster, and also a large majority of the London accounts.

At the meeting of the British Empire Mutual Assurance Company on Wednesday the report stated the policies for the year to have been 710, assuring 187,165. and yielding in premiums 5,795. The total income was 74,660., and the accumulated fund is 274,681.

At the thirtieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra and United Service Bank held on the 2nd inst. the following were some of the results submitted by the directors:—"The net profits of the bank during the year 1863 amounted to 242,909. 12s. 6d. Out of this sum two half-yearly dividends of 10 per cent were declared free of income-tax, and to the last of these a bonus of 4l. per share was added. From the balance remaining, 32,341. 2s. 4d. was carried to the reserve fund, 15,000. to the building fund, and 5,000. to the superannuation fund, leaving 10,568. 10s. 2d. to be carried to the credit of profit and loss account for the current year."

Under the title, "The Balance Sheets of Insurance Companies," a very valuable and effectively written pamphlet from the hand of Mr. Henry Ayres has just been published. It is a sort of critical analysis of the Blue-book on Insurance Companies which was presented to Parliament in June, 1863. The main object of the compilation appears to be to claim from the Legislature some guarantee that the requirements of the Act passed in 1844, to the effect that all insurance companies established after that date should be compelled to register their annual balance-sheets at the Joint Stock Companies Registration Office, shall in future be fulfilled. That they have not been hitherto is shown by the fact that out of 250 companies referred to in the report, only 79 have made any return to the Registration Office since 1856, and 171 have made no return whatever. It is also complained here that the old-established insurance offices are not required to register their accounts; there being between 30 and 40 fire insurance offices which make no return whatever of their capital, income, expenses or condition, and about twice as many life offices in the same category, some among their number being reputedly the richest in the kingdom. The accounts of companies which have been registered, and appear in the Blue-book, seem to be in many cases confused and unintelligible, or in the words of the author, "they have made mystery and confusion an important feature in their career." The *Times*, making a similar complaint in 1856, says that "owing to the deficiencies of the Act (of 1844) which provides neither the form of balance-sheet to be submitted, nor any proper means of enforcing compliance with its provisions, these accounts are in many instances of the most vague and unsatisfactory description." In order to enable the reader to satisfy himself of the justice of these complaints, and to possess himself of information which he might vainly endeavour to extract from the Blue-book, the author accompanies his remarks with five tabular

statements, as follows:—Table 1. Showing the names of companies whose accounts have been published by the Registrar-General since the returns of 1856, with the year of registration and the periods embraced in the several accounts. Table 2. Value of capital and funds. Table 3. Companies whose accounts have been published by the Registrar-General since the returns of 1856, showing the gross receipts and expenditure; the amount of dividend and income-tax paid, and the proportion of expenditure to receipts. Table 4. The increase or decrease of annual revenue. Table 5. The ratio of management expenses, claims paid, and total expenditure to receipts, exclusive of interest. The pamphlet is published by Mr. Foss, of Pope's Head-alley.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BECK.—April 7, at Holloway, the wife of M. Beck, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—GOODWIN.—March 25, at Turret-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. T. M. Morris, Mr. James Smith, St. Clement's, Ipswich, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. George Goodwin, late of Woodbridge.

HARRIS—WILLIAMS.—March 26, at the Independent Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. T. Rees, Joseph Harris, to Mary Williams, both of Tutahel, Tidenham.

BULLOCK—STRAUGHAN.—March 29, at Trinity Chapel, East India-road, London, by the Rev. George Smith, Mr. Francis Bullock, of 30, Edgware road, W., to Annie Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Captain J. W. Straughan. No cards.

MOORE—BOATFIELD.—March 29, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. Caleb Foster, Wesleyan minister, James Moore, of Little Torrington, to Mary Boatfield, of Atherington, both in the county of Devon.

TRICK—EVANS.—March 30, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Samuel Trick, of Westleigh, Devon, to Grace Hutchings Evans, of Great Torrington.

KELLY—OATWAY.—March 30, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. James Kelly, of High Bickington, Devon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Oatway, of Yarnscomb, Devon.

JAMES—BLACKETT.—March 31, at St. Stephen's, Shepherd's-bush, by the Rev. W. Collett, Joseph James, Esq., son of the Rev. Thos. James, of Canonbury, to Harriet Blackett, third daughter of the late John Blackett, Esq., of Stamford-hill. No cards.

BARNARD—INGRAM.—March 31, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. Mellor, A.M., Mr. W. Barnard, of Thaxted, Essex, to Lavina, youngest daughter of Mr. G. Ingram, of Lymington, Hants.

RICHARDSON—FINCH.—March 31, at the New Congregational Chapel, King-street, Yarmouth, by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, of London, assisted by the Rev. W. Tritton, Mr. John Portas Richardson, of Elloughton, Yorkshire, to Susanna, second daughter of Mr. S. Finch, of Thetford.

CURRANT—DAVIES.—April 2, at the Independent Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. T. Rees, George Currant, of Matherne, to Mary Davies, of Caldicot.

BUTLAND—BURR.—April 2, at Craven-hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. M'Millan, Benjamin Charles, youngest son of Mr. John Butland, Wellington, Somerset, to Margaret Pulman, third daughter of Mr. Robert Burr, Westbourne-place, Paddington.

RANDALL—DOMAILLE.—April 6, at the English Congregational Chapel, Guernsey, by the Rev. W. Jeffrey, the Rev. U. B. Randall, of Southampton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Domaille, Esq., of Guernsey.

THOMPSON—LOWE.—April 6, at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. D. Loxton, Mr. Charles Thompson, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe.

BRIGGS—BINGLEY.—April 6, at the Independent Chapel, Otley, by the Rev. R. Holmes, of Rawdon, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Hattie, Mr. Joseph Briggs, of Rawdon, to Miss Bingley, of Walk-hill, Yeasdon.

DAVIES—JONES.—April 6, by licence, at Pen-drif Chapel, Ruthin, by the Rev. S. Evans, Llanelgla, assisted by the Rev. B. Williams, Denbigh, the Rev. J. Davies, Newmarket, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. E. Jones, postmaster, Ruthin.

BURNS—DEAN.—April 7, at Chorlton-road Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Macfadyen, Robert Foster, eldest son of Mr. James Burns, of Moss Side, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Dean, Whalley Range, Manchester.

RIDLEY—RIDLEY.—April 7, at Turret-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. T. M. Morris, Mr. Owen Ridley, of Reading, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Ridley, of Ipswich.

MUSSETT—BARR.—April 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Wyvenhoe, Essex, by the Rev. James R. Smith pastor, Mr. James Mussett jun., of West Mersea, to Miss Emily Maria Barr, daughter of Mr. John Barr, Wyvenhoe.

EVANS—BUGBIRD.—April 9, at the New Congregational Chapel, East-hill, Wandsworth, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, of Bishops Stortford, assisted by the Revs. Robert Ashton, secretary to the Congregational Union, and J. B. Jenkins, of Tenby, the Rev. Charles James Evans, late of Putney, to Eliza, second daughter of Henry Bugbird, sen., Esq., C.E., of Vale House, Wantage, Berks.

DEATHS.

MASON.—March 21, aged seventy-six, Margaret, for fifty-two years the affectionate wife of the Rev. Joseph Mason, late minister of Chinnor Chapel, Oxfordshire.

BOOTHROYD.—March 28, John, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Boothroyd, of Huddersfield.

PARSONS.—March 29, at his residence, Safford, North Devon, aged fifty-two, the Rev. J. Parsons, Independent minister, very sincerely regretted by his family, flock, and friends.

ROBERTS.—April 3, aged seventy-six, at Osewetry, Mr. Samuel Roberts, the oldest member, and for many years a deacon, of the church worshipping at the Old Chapel, Osewetry.

FOSTER.—April 4, at Purwell Mells, Hitchin, Mr. William Foster, aged fifty-one years.

HIND.—April 7, at Beverley, aged fifteen, Joseph Fytch Newstead, son of Mr. Joseph Hind, deputy registrar of deeds and wills for East Yorkshire. He was a promising youth, and died after a very short illness. On Sunday, the Rev. C. Richards preached in the Independent chapel to a crowded congregation from the text, "The flower fadeth."

HILL.—April 9, at her residence, Susan, Bristol, the beloved wife of the Rev. Wm. Hill. Her devoted labours in the Redeemer's service will make her loss widely and painfully felt. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—OLD AND YOUNG.—These noted remedies cannot be too highly extolled for the beneficial influence they exert over the many maladies incidental to old age and the vexatious irritations, accidents, and all sores, ulcers, bad legs, and skin diseases which secretly undermine the health and render old age a prolonged torture, may be readily removed by the aid of this very cleansing and healing Ointment, assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills; and in the nursery, chaps, chafes, rashes, cuts, sprains, and burns, may be readily cured. These remedies comprise in the smallest compass the best means of preventing or removing the greater number of diseases which afflict mankind through their ignorance, negligence, hardships, or over indulgence.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82 for the week ending Wednesday, April 6.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,586,875	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,938,875
	£27,586,875		£27,586,875

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,273,056
Reserve	8,144,179	Other Securities ..	22,853,453
Public Deposits ..	9,818,880	Notes	6,533,655
Other Deposits ..	13,848,299	Gold & Silver Coin	679,883
Seven Day and other Bills	525,694		
	£41,390,052		£41,390,052

April 7, 1864.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, April 11.

There was a small supply of English wheat this morning, not in very good condition. The prices bid were below the currency of Monday last, but in the absence of business we do not alter our quotations. Foreign wheat is in very limited demand, and prices about the same as on this day week. Barley, beans, and peas without alteration in value. The return shows a large arrival of foreign oats, the bulk of which arrived to last Friday's market. This large quantity following so closely on the late heavy supplies has checked the upward movement, and there has been a steady trade to-day at about the prices of this day week.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 11.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,314 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day. The demand for it, however, was heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were moderately good as to number; but their quality was not quite so prime as in some previous weeks. All breeds met a dull inquiry; yet, compared with Monday last, no change took place in the quotations. The best Scots sold at 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,200 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 225 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 90 oxen and heifers. There was a tolerable supply of sheep and most breeds came to hand in fair condition. Sheep in the wool were in moderate request at late rates; otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, at a further decline of 2d per 8lbs. Prime Downs and half-breeds, shorn, sold at 4s. 8d.; heavy Lincolns, 4s.; and prime small Lincolns, 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply, and sluggish request, at from 6s. to 7s. per 8lbs. Calves moved off slowly, at about previous rates, viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. Prime small pigs were steady in price, but large hogs ruled heavy at barley laterates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 8 8	Prime Southdown	5 10 to 6 0
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Lambs	6 0 7 0
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 4 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	5 2 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 4 4	Large hogs	3 6 4 0
Second quality	4 8 5 2	Neatam. porkers	4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled	5 4 5 8		
Smoking calves	17s to 24s.	Quarter-old store pigs	20s to 26s. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, April 12.

Full average supplies of meat from Scotland and the west of England are on sale at these markets to-day. The trade, generally speaking, is slow, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef	3 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 0 to 4 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 6 3 10
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0 4 4
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6
Large pork	3 2 3 10	Veal	3 10 4 8

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, April 12.

TEA.—Business has not been very active, although a fair demand has prevailed for superior descriptions of both blacks and greens at fully previous rates.

SUGAR.—The operations have been very limited, and confined principally to immediate home requirements; holders demanding high prices for good grocery descriptions. In the refined market there is a very limited quantity on offer, and high prices are current.

COFFEES.—The demand for colonial descriptions has been steady, but prices exhibit less firmness.

RICE.—Only a limited business has been reported at about former rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 11.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 150 firkins butter, and 2,711 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,113 casks butter, and 790 bales and 348 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market last week, the transactions were quite in retail. Foreign meat a steady sale, without change in prices; best Dutch realised 11s. The bacon market ruled very quiet during the week, but, at the close, there was more disposition to do business.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH and SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 11.—The fresh arrivals of home-grown potatoes to these markets continue in large supply. The demand for all qualities rules heavy, yet no material change has taken place in prices, compared with our previous report. The currency is as follows:—Yorkshire Regents 40s to 60s, ditto Flukes 80s to 90s, ditto Rocks 40s to 55s, Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents 40s to 60s, ditto Rocks 40s to 55s, Kent and Essex Regents 60s to 80s, Seedlings 60s to 65s, per ton.

WOOL, Monday, April 11.—Although money is becoming tighter in the general discount market, there is a large amount of business doing in nearly all kinds of home-grown wool, and in some instances prices have an upward tendency. In the agricultural districts very large purchases of the new clip have been made at unusually high rates. The supply of wool on offer is very moderate.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 9.—We have to report a dull trade for flax, and prices have a downward tendency. Hemp moves off slowly; nevertheless, clean Russian qualities command 38s to 41s per ton. Large public sales of jute have been held since our last, but the demand has ruled somewhat active, at about previous rates; prices range from 15s to 30s 15s per ton. Coir goods are in fair average request, and prices are steady.

SEEDS, Monday, April 11.—The seed market has been more active during the past week, and values have been without further reduction. Red cloverseed is not active, but finds buyers at the late reduction. Fair qualities of English are fully as dear. White seed is noted to be 2s dearer for all fine

qualities. Alike is scarce, and again 4s dearer. Trefoils were without alteration.

COALS, Monday, April 11.—The market very firm: at the rates of the previous week. East Hartlepool 20s, Hettons 20s 6d, Hetton Lyons 19s, Reeper 19s, Turnstall 18s, Hartley's 16s 3d, Tanfield 14s 6d. Left from last day 1; fresh arrivals, 21.—Total, 22. Ships at sea, 105.

TALLOW, Monday, April 11.—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, and prices are drooping. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 41s 3d per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow realises 41s 9d net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s 4½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted immediately, a respectable YOUNG MAN, to ASSIST IN and SUPERINTEND the EXECUTION of WHOLESALE ORDERS; and also ONE as SECOND COUNTERMAN.

Apply to Nunneley and Ashton, Market Harborough.

EXHIBITION CLOCK.

"The entire finish is of the highest caste."—Daily News, May 29, 1862.

Clocks designed by the first artists of the day for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting-house, musical, and astronomical. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks (free by post for two stamps) with descriptions and prices, enables those who live in any part of the world to select a clock. Also a short pamphlet on Cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. Prize Medal and Honourable Mention in classes 53 and 15. J. W. Benson, 83 and 84, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.



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GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guinea per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay,—supercedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 443, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

TEETH supplied by Messrs. GODFREY received the Prize Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. One visit only required for their adjustment. They will last a life, and again restore the sunken face to its original beauty. A set from 2l. 10s. to Thirty Guinea. Stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth filled with gold—guaranteed for twenty years.

17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED their practice to 53, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

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Dr. HASSELL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

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FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments, £3 15s. to £33 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.; steel fenders, £3 3s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £3 3s. to £18; chimney-pieces, from £1 5s. to £100; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £1 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.—

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Six Large Show-Rooms devoted exclusively to the separate display of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to £6 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderate) from 6s. 0d. to £3 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 0d. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern	Thread or Brunswick Pattern	King's or Lily, &c.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 8	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 3

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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